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A Chechen fighter walking past the bodies of two Russian soldiers killed earlier Tuesday in fierce fighting near the presidential palace in Grozny.

## In Grozny, a 2-Day Truce Lasts Barely 2 Hours

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

GROZNY, Russia — The Chechen sniper's nest, on the 11th floor of a windowless, shrapnel-dotted building that overlooks the presidential palace here, was as good a place as any on Tuesday to watch a 48-hour cease-fire between Russians and Chechen separatists rapidly fall apart.

It was unclear who broke the cease-fire, which began

at 8 A.M. and was effectively over by 10 A.M. Even some Chechen civilians agreed that some of their loosely organized fighters were bound to get itchy, and there were some in this city without power, water, gas or heat who had not heard about the cease-fire at all.

Russia declared the 48-hour cease-fire early Tuesday, but wrapped it in a deadly ultimatum. If Chechen rebels do not turn over their weapons by Thursday morning,

Moscow warned that its troops would move in and take them away by force.

"This is a historic moment," said Oleg Lobov, the secretary of President Boris N. Yeltsin's security council, in a meeting with Western reporters. He labeled the lull an opportunity for the Chechen rebels to "come to their senses" and "reconsider" their resistance, and he

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## Hard-Liners Chip at Cornerstone of Russian Reform

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's ascendant hard-liners, who many observers believe are in control of military policy in Chechnya, have extended their sway to the nation's privatization agency, until recently the focus of economic reform and Western assistance.

In the most dramatic sign of reversal, Russia's recently appointed privatization chief, Vladimir Potevanov, signed an order last Thursday barring all Western advisers and their Russian employees from his agency in order, he wrote, to protect national secrets. Mr.

Potevanov has spoken out against privatization and for renationalization of some industries, calling some foreign investment a threat to Russia's national security.

The shift at the privatization agency threatens the heart of Russia's free-market reform program and U.S. assistance efforts, according to Western and Russian officials. It also shows that the power struggle over the war in Chechnya between democratic reformers and nationalist hard-liners has moved into the economic arena as well.

Russia's former privatization chief, the reform leader Anatoli B. Chubais, who was promoted to first deputy

premier last fall, sent an "extremely urgent" order to Mr. Potevanov on Friday "demanding" that the ban on foreign advisers be lifted immediately. Although Mr. Chubais is Mr. Potevanov's boss, he had received no response as of Monday, according to officials.

Most of those immediately affected by the order are Americans and Russians working for U.S. companies under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development. The agency has provided technical assistance to Russia's privatization program almost from its

See MOSCOW, Page 6

## Divorce of 'Other Woman' Charles's Confidante Ends Marriage

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Camilla Parker Bowles, widely believed to have been the mistress of Prince Charles on and off for nearly 25 years, is to be divorced from her husband, Andrew Parker Bowles, their lawyers announced Tuesday.

The news immediately set off a blast of speculation in newspapers and on radio and television that the next step, if romance is to follow logic, would be for the heir to the British throne to divorce Diana, Princess of Wales, from whom he separated in December 1992.

But whether this will happen, and whether the prince would then try to marry Mrs. Parker Bowles — a move fraught with consequences for the monarchy — are some of the more intriguing imponderables in the saga of the House of Windsor.

A spokesman for Prince Charles sought Tuesday to discourage speculation that divorce between the prince and princess was imminent. He recalled a statement issued Oct. 18 by their lawyers that said that

"there is no truth in reports which state that it has been agreed that a divorce should take place or that there have been discussions about a financial settlement between the parties."

"That statement is still absolutely the case," the spokesman asserted. Still, perhaps mindful of the millions of words that have been written describing the strains of their loveless relationship, few people believe that the marriage will survive or that Diana, who remains popular, will ever become queen.

Since they have now been separated for over two years — the period set by a 1969 divorce law — the two could initiate divorce by mutual consent at any time. If either one does not agree, three more years of separation are required, barring a suit for adultery or other grounds.

Even if the prince, 46, were to divorce, the chances of his marrying Mrs. Parker Bowles, 47, are not clear.

For one thing, the Church of England does not officially allow the remarriage of

See D-I-V-O-R-C-E, Page 6

Klosk

## Opposition Drafts Algeria Peace Plan

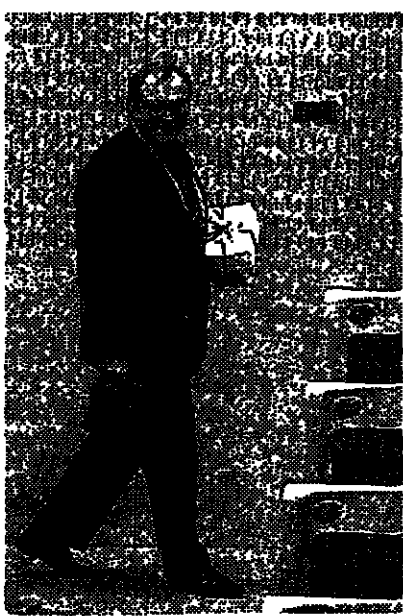
Representatives of Algeria's main opposition groups, including the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, said Tuesday that they had agreed on a draft peace proposal to end their nation's civil strife and would present it to the military-backed government. Page 6

## NHL Owners Reject Latest Contract Offer

National Hockey League owners voted to reject the latest contract proposal on Tuesday and said they would submit a revised "final" contract offer "in an effort to save the season," as the league's deadline for canceling the season passed at noon. (Page 19)

Classified Advertising

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BUDGET CUTTER — Finance Minister Goran Persson of Sweden arriving in Parliament on Tuesday to unveil a budget calling for major cuts in welfare benefits. Page 11.

## Japanese Clear Way For Big Trade Deal

### Pact With U.S. Expands Access To Tokyo's Financial Markets

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — One day before Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and President Bill Clinton open their Washington summit meeting, Japan and the United States reached a major agreement Tuesday to expand foreign access to Japanese financial services markets.

The centerpiece of the agreement, officials here said, is the opening of Japan's \$200 billion public pension fund market to foreign fund managers to whom it is now virtually closed.

Perhaps more importantly, the agreement will dismantle many of the mechanisms used by Japan's Ministry of Finance to impede the activities of foreign companies trying to compete here with innovative products and services.

"It's epoch-making," said Robin Radin, a managing director of CS First Boston and the concern's general counsel for the Asia-Pacific region. "It's unique in its comprehensive program of deregulation and its impact across the entire range of financial services."

The agreement was announced by Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, who was traveling in China. It requires Japan to liberalize pension funds, investment trusts, cross-border financial transactions and securities activities, the Finance Ministry in Tokyo said.

"Japan is actively proceeding with the deregulation of the overall economy, and we will steadily and sincerely carry out the latest decision," Mr. Takemura said.

Mr. Takemura said the pact with the United States would also apply to the financial services industries of other countries.

"The agreement is very significant not only for Japan-U.S. economic relations, but also for the liberalization of international financial transactions," Mr. Takemura said in a statement released by the ministry.

The agreement was essentially struck at the end of December, but was delayed so the two leaders could present it Wednesday at their meeting.

The announcement came just hours af-

ter Mr. Murayama left for Washington on his first visit to the United States since assuming office in June.

For Japan, the summit meeting is important as a means of setting a constructive tone between the two countries as they commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

More broadly, the agreement satisfies conditions set by the United States to begin including financial services under the umbrella of world trade talks and the newly created World Trade Organization.

[The European Commission gave a cautious welcome to the agreement on financial services and said it should also be involved in carrying out the deal. Reuters reported from Brussels.]

"We will be consulting urgently with both parties to ensure that the agreement is multilateralized as fully as possible," the spokesman said.

The new accord means that from the marketing of European bonds to introducing novel financial instruments, foreign companies whose skills have been honed in less regulated overseas markets should have freer rein to conduct business in Japan. The Ministry of Finance also will have less liberty to use the extrajudicial direction known as administrative guidance to control industry powers or block the introduction of new financial instruments.

Knight-Ridder reported from Washington.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Ronald H. Brown, said Tuesday that he saw more signs that talks to further open Japan's automobile markets would proceed more seriously.

He said in an interview that both sides now recognized the importance of talks on automobiles and automobile parts.

There were also positive preliminary discussions between Jeffrey Garten, the Commerce Department undersecretary for international trade, and Sozaburo Okamatsu, Japan's deputy minister for international affairs, in London in December, he said. The meeting of the two officials led to a planned restarting of formal U.S.-Japan auto talks later this month.

## Southern Europe's Politics Pull Down Peseta and Lira

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The prospect of protracted political tension in Spain and Italy caused the peseta and the lira to fall sharply Tuesday, with both touching record lows as many investors abandoned the key Southern European currencies and speculators bet against them.

Economists said the main reason for the slide in both currencies was that investors fear mounting deficits and a lack of fiscal discipline — in Spain because the government is weak and may be in danger of collapsing and in Italy because the government has already collapsed and there is uncertainty about who might form the next one.

A related factor is the overall flight to quality around the world by investors since the outbreak of Mexico's financial crisis, a trend that in Europe has led investors to favor the Deutsche mark and German bonds and to unload currency and bond holdings in more peripheral, high-deficit countries such as Spain and Italy.

In Madrid, where Felipe González, the embattled prime minister, was forced Monday night to deny his government's involvement in a war against Basque separatists, the political crisis spilled over into currency, bond and equity markets. (Page 2)

The situation became so severe that the central bank was forced to deny rumors that Spain might pull the peseta out of the European exchange-rate mechanism. The bank also denied that it has intervened in foreign exchange markets in an attempt to support the peseta.

In Rome, where President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is locked in a war of words with Silvio Berlusconi, who has resigned as prime minister but is still heading the government,

See SLIDE, Page 6

## Mexico's Crisis Sparks Sell-Off Across Region

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's financial crisis steepened on Tuesday as investors shunned a government bond auction, sending ripples through other Latin American financial markets.

The Mexican government was able to sell less than a fifth of the debt it offered on Tuesday, which caused investors to speculate that the government would not be able to pay off on bonds already sold.

That drove Mexico's Bolsa stock index down 6.8 percent, its biggest one-day decline since March 16, 1988. The dollar closed 5.85 pesos, up from 5.375 on Monday.

The Latin American component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Price Index fell 9.68 percent, to 84.25.

The weakness in Mexico sent other Latin American stock indexes plunging, with shares in Brazil falling nearly 10 percent, the Argentine market tumbling 9 percent and stocks in Chile losing 5 percent.

"The word is panic," said Roberto Serwaczak, a director at Baring Securities in São Paulo. "The crisis isn't anywhere near over." (Page 11)

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## 'Naive and Dumb,' Hillary Clinton Sets About Reshaping Image

By Marian Burros  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saying that she is eager to present herself in a more likable way, Hillary Rodham Clinton feels she has been "naive and dumb" about national politics and is to blame for the failure of the health-care overhaul plan.

She said that she was sometimes shocked by the harsh way she came across in news reports — as a woman that she herself would not particularly want to know. She invited a group of women writers to lunch at the White House, including Ann Landers, and asked them how she could better make the public see her in the sympathetic, more complicated way in which she sees herself.

"I am surprised at the way people seem to perceive me, and sometimes I read stories and hear things about me and I go, 'Ugh,'" she said.

"I wouldn't like her either," Mrs. Clinton said. "It's so unlike what I think I am or what my friends think I am."

"So I can only guess that people are getting perceptions about me from things I am saying or doing in ways that don't correspond with things I am trying to get across," she added. "I didn't get this whole image creation thing. I see what it can do but I'm not sure I get it. I have let other people define me."

In interviews last year, immediately after her health-care plan collapsed in Congress, Mrs. Clinton tended to say that the failure had to do with her being a woman in a male-dominated political system that found her position of authority hard to accept.

Speaking Monday to the women who normally write about gossip, personal advice, style and the first lady's social functions, Mrs. Clinton put most of the fault on herself.

"I think I was naive and dumb, because my view was results speak for themselves," Mrs. Clinton said. "I regret very much that the efforts on health care were badly misunderstood, taken out of context and used politically against the administration. I take responsibility for that, and I'm very sorry for that."

Mrs. Clinton said she had thought she could reach an accommodation with the Republicans in Congress and had not sought strong political counsel.

"There was a lack of politically savvy advice," she said. "No one had figured out the dynamics."

Mrs. Clinton began by speaking off the record but later agreed to talk for publication. She seemed bent on finding a way to counter her harsh publicity, which peaked recently when Newt Gingrich's mother, Kathleen, said her son, the speaker of the House, had called Mrs. Clinton a "bitch" — a remark Mrs. Gingrich

repeated in an interview broadcast Monday by the television program "American Journal."

It is not the first time Mrs. Clinton has undertaken an image makeover. In the 1992 campaign, after taking her out of public view for a time, her advisers tried to make her seem more traditionally feminine as part of what they called "The Manhattan Project" to reshape Bill Clinton's candidacy.

As before, Mrs. Clinton's most recent effort reflected the lingering confusion over the proper role for a first lady who is not content with the social wing of the White House.

She made it clear that she would continue to speak her mind. This week Newsweek published a lengthy article by Mrs. Clinton in which she challenged Mr.

See NAIVE, Page 5

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 5.39	Down 0.56%
3866.74	109.95

The Dollar	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5338	1.537
FF	1.5615	1.5635
Pound	100.108	99.90
FF	5.2965	5.3145

Newsstand Prices	
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France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 5.00 R.
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Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 45,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



# His Fervor Undimmed, Pope Embarks on Grueling Tour

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — Defying all talk of bodily weakness or ill health, Pope John Paul II plans to embark Wednesday on his longest trip in three years, an 11-day, 20,880-mile pilgrimage to Asia and Oceania that seems more than ever to raise the question: What drives him to such grueling odysseys?

The journey to the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Sri Lanka will be the 63d foreign tour the Pope has made since he assumed the papacy in 1978. It will also be the most arduous since a 10-day tour of Brazil in 1991 and the first since mounting signs of infirmity — including two bouts of surgery — forced him to cancel a visit to the United States scheduled for last October.

Most of all, though, it will underscore his belief that, more than ever, the church's role is not simply to offer spiritual leadership to the world's 980 million Catholics but also to inject moral values into the way the world conducts its business.

"What is at stake is the transcendent dimension of man," the Pope told diplomats here in his annual New Year's message on Monday. "This can never be made subject to the whims of statesmen or ideologists."

The Vatican's "place in the midst of the community of nations," he said, was "to be the voice which the human conscience is waiting for."

For a man of 74 years — who survived an assassination attempt in 1981 and, since July 1992, has undergone surgery to remove a large tumor from his intestines and to repair a broken leg — a trip halfway around the world might seem overly ambitious.

But, increasingly, the Pope seems driven by an urge to make the most of what many Vatican commentators see not only as the twilight of Christianity's second millennium but also as the twilight of his papacy.

Last year alone, he published a best-selling book of his thoughts — "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" — and recorded a chart-busting compact disk and cassette of himself at prayer, reciting the rosary.

That was in addition to overseeing the publication of the Catholic Church's New Catechism and conducting, among many other papal activities, his most ferocious diplomatic campaign since the fall of communism to oppose the legitimization of abortion at a major United Nations conference on population issues in Cairo.

With his new trip, the Pope will be revisiting several countries in a region where, with the exception of the strongly Catholic Philippines, the Vatican is not a powerful force.

Indeed, in Sri Lanka he is most likely to encounter protests from Buddhists, who form about 70 percent of the nation's 17.6 million people. Buddhist monks have demanded that he apologize for passages in "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," which they regard as insulting because it equates their faith with atheism.

In both Australia and Papua New Guinea, fewer than one in three inhabitants are baptized Catholics. But by baptizing local people there — as well as in Sri Lanka — the Pope will be seeking to strengthen the faithful by offering them examples of moral living.

One part of his program is relatively easy to explain: In the Philippines, he will preside over the church's World Youth Day celebrations in Manila, much as he did in Denver in 1993 — an occasion that clearly heightened his spirits and reinforced his belief that many young people are seeking a spiritual dimension to their lives.

"Anywhere the Pope goes, he seeks out the young and the young seek him out," he said in his book. "Actually, in truth, it is not the Pope who is being sought out at all. The one being sought out is Christ."

And his journey will have the broader dimension of sending a signal to Asian countries, notably China and Vietnam, that the Vatican wants a dialogue with them to make it easier for Catholics there to pursue their faith.

But beyond that, as at the Cairo population conference, there is a sense that the Pope feels a steady resolve to live by the standards to which he regularly exhorts his followers — including a commitment to evangelize and promote his particularly conservative doctrine in an era that he regards as beset by immorality.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### West Bank Settlers Stake New Claim

ELKANA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — Jewish settlers in the West Bank staked a claim on Tuesday to another hilltop site in further expansion moves that Palestinian officials say could torpedo the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization peace deal.

Settlers uprooted olive trees, strung barbed wire and bulldozed earth on a hill between Elkana settlement and the Palestinian village of Zawiya north of Jerusalem, Israeli radio said. Israeli troops did not intervene.

Later, as some 200 settlers milled around, Israeli troops barred Zawiya villagers from climbing the hill. Soldiers detained one Arab man who refused to turn back. Nissan Shlonski, head of Elkana, told Israeli radio that his community had no permits to build a new community and that it was only marking the land for future use.

### More 'Moles' Possible, Woolsey Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. James Woolsey, on his final day as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said Tuesday that he could not assure the American people that the agency could avoid another spy scandal like the Aldrich H. Ames case.

Mr. Woolsey told the Senate intelligence committee that since Mr. Ames' arrest and conviction on spying charges, he had taken numerous steps to minimize the risk of future losses of national security secrets, but that "absolute assurances should not be given by any intelligence agency."

Mr. Woolsey's remark drew criticism from the committee's new chairman, Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. Mr. Specter called Mr. Woolsey's statement "insufficient" and said: "We need a lot more by way of assurances than you've just given us. We have to expect more, demand more, and get more from the CIA."

### Britain Expels a Newsmen as Spy

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has given Alexander Malikov, 43, who works for Russia's Ostankino television station, 28 days to leave the country on national security grounds, an Interior Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday.

"His presence is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security," the spokesman said. This is the stock phrase used by British officials when referring to expulsions for spying. He declined comment on the precise grounds for expulsion.

The Russian intelligence service denied the charge. "Reports saying that Malikov is a member of staff of Russia's intelligence are not true," the Russian press agency Interfax quoted Tatiana Samolis, Moscow press secretary of the foreign intelligence service, as saying.

### Muslim Group Formed in France

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of France's 5 million Muslims, acting with government encouragement, announced the creation on Tuesday of an organization to handle the delicate relationship between their community and French officials.

Daili Boubakeur, imam of the main Paris mosque, will head the group, the Representative Council of Muslims in France. He and other Muslim leaders appeared at a news conference with Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who has long pressed France's Muslims to create such a group as a barrier to Islamic fundamentalism. Mr. Pasqua and Mr. Boubakeur said the body represented virtually all Muslim organizations in France, with the exception of the fundamentalist National Federation of Muslims in France.

"We wish to serve our community and French society since Islam is now the second largest religion in France," Mr. Boubakeur said. "With this new organization, we will now have the same status as other religions in the country."

### Mammography Study Is Disputed

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A review of 13 breast cancer studies shows mammography has little benefit for women under 50, researchers said Tuesday. But the American Medical Association, in whose weekly journal the finding was published, disagreed with the conclusion and said it still recommended breast X-rays every one to two years for women between the ages of 40 and 50.

The exchange was the latest in a long-running debate over the benefits of mammography for younger women in the battle against breast cancer. The disease struck 182,000 women in the United States in 1993, and at about \$6.5 billion a year it consumes more health care dollars than any other cancer, according to a study from the RAND Corp.

Writing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, researchers at the University of California in San Francisco said they reviewed 13 studies done from 1966 to 1993. The results "suggest that screening mammography reduces breast cancer mortality by 26 percent in women aged 50 to 74 years but does not significantly reduce breast cancer mortality in women aged 40 to 49 years," the study said.

### Somalis Told to Beware U.S. Marines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Pentagon, with a sharp warning to unruly Somali factions, said Tuesday that an "overwhelming" force of 2,600 U.S. Marines would sail for Somalia this month to help withdraw United Nations peacekeepers from the troubled African nation.

"It will be a force to reckon with, and we would strongly discourage any faction to even consider in any way interfering with that operation," a Pentagon spokesman said.

President Bill Clinton announced in December that Marines, backed by warplanes and attack helicopters, would support the final withdrawal of all UN troops from Somalia. The UN Security Council agreed in November to end its costly Somalia mission by March 31.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Criticize Gasoline Price Rise

PARIS (AP) — The French government came under fire from motorists, service station owners and opposition politicians on the eve of raising gasoline prices by more than 5 percent.

Critics of the increase due Wednesday — far above the annual inflation rate of 1.7 percent — said the government was unfairly penalizing motorists to help trim a budget deficit. They noted that more than 80 percent of the gasoline price in France is government tax — one of the highest levels in the world.

Environmental groups were outraged that the sharpest increase concerned unleaded fuel. The price of a liter of unleaded premium will rise Wednesday from 5.24 francs to 5.57 francs a liter, equivalent to \$4 a gallon. Leaded premium will go from 5.61 francs to 5.85 francs a liter.

A cholera epidemic in eastern Nigeria has killed 100 people and more are at risk because of a lack of clean water, a government leader said Tuesday in Lagos. Justin Ogo said his estimate of deaths was low, as many might not have been reported. (AP)

Lufthansa will change some fares offered on its Express flights from Berlin and Munich, effective Jan. 16. The airline said it would offer at certain times a fare of 198 marks for round-trip travel between the cities in its Economy Express Class. The tickets require 14-day advance booking, a minimum two-night stay or at least one Saturday night. It also said the number of seats available for special fares would increase on weekday flights. (Reuters)

Alitalia suspended flights to Algeria on Tuesday, joining several other European airlines in interrupting service to the country after the hijacking of an Air France jet. (AP)

## Opponents Denounce González on 'Dirty War'

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's opposition parties on Tuesday dismissed as unconvincing and ineffectual denials by Prime Minister Felipe González of official involvement in a "dirty war" against Basque separatist guerrillas in the 1980s.

The center-right Popular Party demanded that Mr. González call general elections by May to end what has become the most serious political crisis in Spain's 12 years of Socialist rule.

Charges of government involvement in the activities of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, or GAL, which killed 27 alleged Basque separatists from 1983 to 1987, have seriously shaken Mr. González's minority government and sent financial markets diving.

Mr. González told a television interviewer Monday night: "I never authorized, covered up or tolerated the actions of the GAL. I have always condemned any action that was not legal."

He said he had no intention of calling general elections because he still had the support of Catalan allies in Parliament. He also asserted that Spanish economy was steadily improving.

The leader of the opposition Popular Party, José María Aznar, branded Mr. González's interview as unconvincing and "pathetic."

Judge Baltasar Garçon reopened investigations into the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group late last year on the basis of new evidence from two former policemen in the Basque region, José Amedo and Miguel Domínguez. Both were sentenced in 1991 to 108 years in prison for activities on behalf of the group.

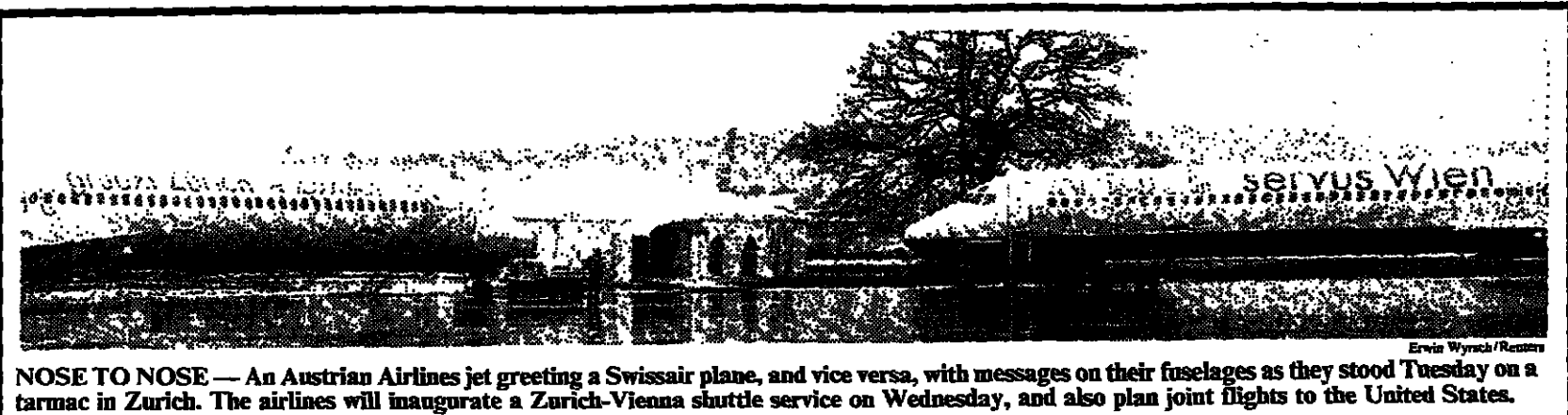
The judge immediately jailed a former secretary of state for security and two former senior policemen, and on Monday night he ordered the personal secretary of another former Interior Ministry official held without bail.

The latest arrest followed claims by Mr. Amedo and Mr. Domínguez, published by the anti-government newspaper El Mundo, that 200 million pesetas (\$1.5 million) was paid into a Swiss bank account for them between 1989 and 1991 while they awaited trial.

Mr. González, in his interview, described the claim as "absolutely false."

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**NOSE TO NOSE** — An Austrian Airlines jet greeting a Swissair plane, and vice versa, with messages on their fuselages as they stood Tuesday on a tarmac in Zurich. The airlines will inaugurate a Zurich-Vienna shuttle service on Wednesday, and also plan joint flights to the United States.

## U.S. Aviation Agency Slow to Act, Safety Board Says

By Anthony Faiola  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. agency that investigates airline accidents has criticized the Federal Aviation Administration for not moving quickly enough to impose stricter safety standards on airlines.

"The FAA has been slow to complete action on some very important safety problems, even after agreeing that action is required," said James E. Hall, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

"While we wait, we continue to see the kinds of accidents that prompted our recommendations in the first place," Mr. Hall's agency investigates air crashes and recommends safety measures that only the aviation administration can implement. His remarks came at a conference of aviation interests — airlines, airplane manufacturers, pilots, air traffic controllers and regulators — called by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña

in reaction to the seven domestic airline crashes last year, which claimed 264 lives.

Among other things, Mr. Hall said that the aviation administration had taken too long to require advanced radar systems that track aircraft while they are taxiing. Several accidents and many more near-collisions have occurred in recent years when taxiing aircraft strayed onto runways as other planes were taking off or landing.

The safety board has been warning about "runway incursions" since 1986; the agency's new ground traffic radar will be installed at most U.S. airports by 1996.

Mr. Hall also chided the aviation administration for delays in mandating universal installation of advanced flight data recorders — one of two of the so-called "black boxes" that help investigators uncover the cause of crashes. The advanced recorders — which retain more than 100 pieces of information about an aircraft's controls and

systems — are required in all new aircraft, but not in many older ones.

Mr. Hall said the investigation of the American Eagle crash in Indiana on Oct. 21 was progressing more rapidly than that of the crash of USAir's Flight 427 near Pittsburgh on Sept. 8, in part because the American Eagle plane carried the more advanced recorder. All 132 people on the USAir flight were killed, as were all 68 on the American Eagle flight.

The conference broke into six

workshops, each of which was expected to produce safety recommendations. These are some of the recommendations that are expected:

- Wider use of the Global Positioning System, or GPS, instead of ground-based radar for aircraft guidance. GPS — a network of Defense Department satellites — can track airplanes with a high degree of accuracy, but requires an on-board computer that costs up to \$1 million per plane used in transoceanic flights.

- The implementation of "Controlled Rest," a flight crew procedure calling for each member to take turns resting during long flights. The rested crew member would be more alert for landings, a critical time in flight.

- Mandated use of high-tech simulators during crew training. Almost 78 percent of air accidents are related to human error. Extensive simulation would reduce that rate. The safety recommendations were expected Tuesday.

## Power Restored, Newark Flights Resume

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Planes again began flying in and out of Newark International Airport on Tuesday, more than 20 hours after a power outage caused havoc at the ninth-busiest U.S. airport.

Power to the airport's three terminals went off at about 8:30 A.M. Monday when a construc-

tion worker accidentally severed three 26,000-volt feeder cables, including the main line and a backup, said Benjamin DeCosta, the airport's general manager.

The electrical problem did not affect the control tower or airport navigational aids, but knocked out baggage carousels, loading ramps, escalators, com-

puters and other equipment in the terminals.

After struggling through the day, with 70 percent of the flights canceled and many others diverted, officials finally closed the airport at 5 P.M. Electricians and engineers worked through the night to restore power.

## 7 Ex-East German Officials Charged in Berlin Wall Deaths

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Seven former East German Politburo members have been charged with manslaughter in the deaths of people fleeing to the West after construction of the Berlin Wall.

Among those named in the 1,600-page indictment is Egon Krenz, 57, the last Communist to lead East Germany before the country collapsed in 1989, and Günter Schabowski, 63, the onetime

East Berlin party chief who unwittingly opened the gates of the Berlin Wall by bungling a statement on the easing of travel restrictions.

The indictments by the Berlin prosecutor's office on Monday came after a three-year investigation and are the second set of charges brought against Communist rulers for their brutality in persecuting those who sought to flee East Germany between 1961 and 1989.

More than four years after German

reunification, the effort to exact justice for the deaths of nearly 600 people believed to have died in fleeing to the West have been less than totally successful.

Three former East German officials were sentenced to prison terms in September 1993 but remain free pending appeal. The government's most notorious leaders, including the party boss, Erich Honecker, now dead, and the secret police chief, Erich Mielke, were excused from prosecution because of ill health.

Mr. Mielke, 85, is serving a six-year term for the killing of two policemen in 1931, when Nazis and Communists were battling for control of the streets.

Also named in the indictment are Kurt Hager, 82, the East German Communist Party's chief ideologue; Harry Tisch, 67, chairman of the East German trade union; Günter Kleiber, 63, an economic official; Erich Mückenberger, 84, chief of the internal party control commission, and Horst Dohls, 69, party personnel chief.

## Hotel or Shrine? Fight for a Macedonia Monastery

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

TETOVO, Macedonia — Deception finally got the Albanian dervishes of this mountain land back inside their monastery here in March, decades after Communist officials seized it and turned it from an overgrown ruin into a tourist attraction complete with museum, restaurant, hotel and casino.

"This was once our richest monastery in Europe, and the second largest in the world," said Tahir Emin, acting head of Tetovo's dervishes, who belong to the Bektashi sect. A dervish is an Islamic monk living a life of religious devotion.

"It's a holy shrine for us because the graves of our teachers are here," Mr. Emin said as he stood guard over two exhibition rooms the dervishes took over illegally after receiving permission from Macedonia's Culture Ministry to use part of the museum for a three-day holiday.

The dervishes' campaign to gain full control of the monastery, which has included a three-week hunger strike to forestall their eviction, represents more than a new step in the post-Communist re-emergence of the Bektashi sect, the most popular religious organization in southern Albania in the 19th century and a catalyst for Albanian nationalism.

The return is symbolic of a broader struggle by ethnic Albanians to wrest from the Macedonian Slavs greater political autonomy, equal employment opportunities, an Albanian-language university and use of Albanian in government offices and the courts. The Albanians say they make up more than a third of Macedonia's 2.2 million people, but census figures show that they constitute slightly more than 17 percent.

Europe's poorest people in terms of income, education and almost every other measure, the Albanians are living a feudal, and in places tribal, existence when they were split by international borders drawn among Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia after the Ottoman Empire's collapse in World War I.

Like the Serbs to the north, many Macedonian Slavs bitterly oppose granting the Albanians national rights, fearing that would be the first step in a bid to merge predominantly Albanian territories with neighboring Albania itself.

"Their goals are clear: first autonomy, then secession," said the manager of the hotel, restaurant and casino, Branko Stefanovski, a Macedonian Slav. "As far as I'm concerned, their chances of success are zero."

Most Albanians accepted Islam after

the Ottomans took control of this region in the 15th century. The Bektashi sect took root here 200 years later. Its ranks proliferated the creation of the Albanians' tiny intelligentsia during the awakening of Albanian nationalism in the 19th century.

A Shiite sect founded in the late 13th century in central Turkey, the Bektashis combined a loose interpretation of the Koran with mysticism, elements of the Turks' pre-Islamic pagan religion and devotion to their deceased dervish wise men. Unlike the more famous dervish orders, the Bektashis do not practice howling or engage in whirling dances to induce a trance-like state.

The museum sued to have the Bektashis evicted about a month after they moved into the exhibition area dedicated to artifacts and folk costumes. (The police, executing a judge's order, have evicted the Bektashis twice since November, but each time they have returned.)

"The Bektashis' demands for this monastery are a joke," Mr. Stefanovski said. "We rebuilt practically the whole complex. We rebuilt the dilapidated buildings and the walls. Now they're saying we have to get out as soon as possible."

"They use our facilities, the toilet and

water," he added, glowering at a Bektashi woman washing dishes at a nearby outdoor spigot.

Velimir Cvetanovski, an art historian at the museum, said: "If this were a real court case, the matter would be decided already. It's now a political process."

A local government official, Vulnet Palloski, is the great-great-grandson of the Albanian pasha who once ruled Tetovo and bequeathed the monastery to the dervishes. Mr. Palloski said there was doubt that the property belonged to the religious sect.

"The dervishes were given the property under the condition that they use it for religious purposes," he said, citing an early-19th-century deed on record in Istanbul. He called the Communists' postwar nationalization, which stripped his family of virtually all its feudal holdings except for his 250-year-old house, outright theft.

"If the dervishes use it for any other purpose, then the family can and will reclaim it," Mr. Palloski said.

But Mr. Stefanovski, estimating that \$10 million had been put into the tourist complex since 1972, said: "The dervishes cannot be considered the real owners of this place, especially after so much money has been invested. They want to make a religious school out of it."

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# THE AMERICAS / POISONOUS CARGO

## Destined for U.S., Cocaine by Jetload Lands in Mexico

By Tim Golden  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a daunting new turn in the traffic of Colombian cocaine into the United States, smugglers are buying old passenger jets, taking out the seats and using the planes to fly huge amounts of the drug into Mexico, American and Mexican officials say.

Traveling at night with their lights off, such jets as Boeing 727s are believed to be transporting as much as six tons or more of cocaine on a single flight.

The drugs are then transported overland into the United States, where the wholesale value of such a load is about \$120 million.

"This is creating new economies of scale," said a senior U.S. official, who, like others, discussed the development on condition he not be identified. "They are able to bring tremendously large amounts of cocaine in on a single aircraft."

Although the traffickers have occasionally used 727-type aircraft of their own or smuggled their cargoes on passenger airlines in the past, drug-enforcement officials say a more ominous pattern has developed in the last eight months.

In that time, six such planes are confirmed to have landed in Mexico with big loads of cocaine bound for the United States. But drug-control

radar and intelligence reports suggest that many others may have landed, unloaded and escaped back to Colombia, officials said.

Before the planes set out, false identification numbers are often painted or pasted over the old ones. The radar transponders that allow them to be tracked easily by air-traffic controllers are shut off. Whatever their flight plans, they file none.

The jets fly much faster than most of Mexico's drug-interdiction aircraft, mainly small Cessnas, and are inexpensive enough, in a market glutted with newer planes, for the traffickers to abandon them on a remote airstrip if they need to. Officials say that even when they are detected by the radar surveillance planes that the United States regularly flies over the Caribbean, the flights are difficult to catch.

There is no clear evidence that the traffickers' use of jets has yet had any significant effect on the cocaine market in the United States. But even so, the advent of the jets has raised new tensions between the United States and the governments of Colombia and Mexico, American officials and foreign diplomats say.

American officials say the flights could not possibly take off from airports in Colombia and on the Colombian island of San Andrés in the Caribbean without the assent or aid of the local

authorities. But the officials say their protests have been all but ignored by the government of President Ernesto Samper.

"San Andrés is completely in the hands of the traffickers," a senior American official said of the island, which is about 110 miles (175 kilometers) east of Nicaragua. "And the Colombian government is doing zero about it."

The landings in Mexico have heightened U.S. suspicions about collusion with the traffickers by Mexican aviation officials and a fast-growing Mexican airline with ties to one of the most prominent old-line politicians in the governing party.

American officials say they take for granted the traffickers' corruption of police forces in Mexico, through which about two-thirds of all Colombian cocaine is believed to enter the United States.

Mexican law-enforcement officials respond that they are just as concerned about the flights as their U.S. counterparts but have limited resources to stop them. Despite greater controls on airports and the sale of aircraft fuel and new efforts by the military to shut down clandestine airstrips, Mexico seized only about 18.3 tons of cocaine in the first eight months of last year, down from 46.2 tons in 1993.

After years in which smugglers flew tons of drugs into northern Mexico and directly into the southwestern United States in small planes, the Drug Enforcement Administration began building an elaborate curtain of radar and aircraft to keep them out. Although the barricade proved notoriously porous, it eventually forced the traffickers to land their planes deeper in Mexico.

In the last two years, after the DEA's so-called Northern Border Response Force grew more effective in its coverage of the Mexican mainland in coordination with the Mexican Attorney General's office, the traffickers took to flying and air-dropping cocaine into southern Mexico from Guatemala and El Salvador. The loads are usually then transported to the U.S. border in cars and trucks.

Mexican and American law-enforcement officials say they are also seeing a worrisome rise in cocaine smuggling on big container ships.

Yet even after seeing cocaine parachute drops, trafficker-owned container ships and drug-bearing submarines, some American officials say they have been impressed by the brazenness and sophistication of the jet flights.

"It's almost predictable that they would start doing it," one official said. "But it's still amazing."



Fortunado Hernandez and his son Angel evacuating their home in Sebastopol, California.

## Spotlight Shifts in Simpson Trial Judge to Rule on Evidence of Abuse Allegations

By Christine Spolar  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Denise Brown recalled a time when her former brother-in-law, O. J. Simpson, lost control during an argument with his former wife and her sister, Nicole Brown Simpson.

"He went absolutely berserk," she said. "It was a person that I had seen go from O. J., nice guy, to a person I never knew. His whole physical being, everything changed, the look in his eyes, and pictures started flying, clothes started flying."

"He ran upstairs, got all her clothes, started throwing them down the stairs," she continued. "He grabbed her, threw her out of the house."

Until now, pretrial hearings in the murder case against O. J. Simpson have concentrated on physical and circumstantial evidence — the bloodstains found in his car, house and clothing, the timing of the killings of his former wife and her friend Ronald L. Goldman — and on the tedious selection of a jury to hear what is certain to be one of America's most protracted and celebrated trials.

But with a hearing Wednesday on marital abuse, the case will shift into different territory.

For the first time, the legal focus will be on the tangled, ambivalent relationship between the Simpsons and the outbursts of rage such as the one Denise Brown alleged. Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito must rule on whether to admit evidence that Mr. Simpson repeatedly abused his wife during their 15 years together.

To convict Mr. Simpson, legal experts say, prosecutors will seek to show that it was his blood at the murder scene or that he had enough time to commit the crime and catch a flight to Chicago. But they will also seek to convince the jury that the outwardly affable former football superstar was in fact an abusive and occasionally violent husband, whose rage — especially during the two

years after the divorce — intensified until finally it became homicidal.

In recent weeks, Mrs. Simpson's parents and sisters have dropped their reticence and have accused Mr. Simpson of beating her over the years and threatening to kill her. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty and has claimed that it was he, more than his former wife, who was the abused spouse in their troubled relationship.

Prosecutors intend to introduce photos of a battered Nicole Simpson that they found in her safe deposit box, which they drilled open. They have filed a 1,044-page brief about Mr. Simpson's treatment of his wife, including a 64-page statement from Faye Resnick, the author of an explicit book about Mrs. Simpson's last years. Judge Ito said last week that the brief outlines "two dozen discrete issues and incidents."

Friends and family members say Mrs. Simpson sought to break free of her allegedly abusive husband during the last few years of her life.

Mr. Simpson stalked his former wife and the men she dated, noting her daily schedule in a notebook, showing up at her dates and, at least once, peeking at her through a window while she had sex with another man, according to grand jury testimony and information compiled by a private investigator hired by supporters of Mrs. Simpson's.

There were heated arguments between the Simpsons, and at least one emergency phone call to police a year ago when Mr. Simpson threatened to break down her back door.

Susan Forward, a therapist and the author of the book "Men Who Hate Women, and the Women Who Love Them," who saw her twice after the breakup, recalled that Mrs. Simpson said she was increasingly afraid of her former husband.

He had beaten her in the past and was stalking her "in the bushes all the time," the therapist said, adding: "He had said to her: 'If I can't have you, I'll kill you.'"

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Democrats Unleash Their Own Growler

WASHINGTON — In the halls of Congress, he is being called the new Democratic attack dog — a usually soft-spoken lawmaker whose bark has been ferocious since his party's demotion in November.

Cheered on by many of his Democratic colleagues, the House minority whip, David E. Bonior of Michigan, has emerged as the chief antagonist of the chamber's speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and the most persistent critic of the new majority's agenda. It is a role, some Republicans warn, that could turn the second-ranking House Democrat into a fiercely despised bit player.

"There are huge risks for me," Mr. Bonior, 49, acknowledged. "They'll be coming at me like a freight train."

But he adds: "There are people out there who don't want us just to walk away. We put too much of our heart and soul and energies and convictions into what we believe." (H/P)

### Reagan's Memory Is Slipping, Writer Says

NEW YORK — Edmund Morris, Ronald Reagan's authorized biographer, says the former president, who is suffering from Alzheimer's disease, is no longer able to recognize many people but "comports himself with perfect aplomb."

Mr. Morris, who wrote about Mr. Reagan in the current issue of The New Yorker, said that "he performs perfectly well."

Describing a recent visit with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Morris wrote: "For all the intimate familiarity of that face and body, for all the willingness with which he showed me his framed photographs, his jolly bean jar and his view of the Hollywood Hills, I do not feel his presence beside me, only his absence."

At one point, Mr. Morris commented on a display of lead soldiers on a shelf and Mr. Reagan said, "He — We — we had to make space, uh — move those trees." Mystified, Mr. Morris finally realized that Mr. Reagan was referring to a red-bound set of his own presidential papers, relegated to the shelf beneath the soldiers. (AP, Reuters)

### Louisiana Senator Won't Seek a 5th Term

WASHINGTON — Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, a dogged and resourceful champion of the energy industry who is one of the Senate's most skilled dealmakers, said Monday that he would not seek a fifth term next year. (W/P)

### A New Party Leader for Democrats: Dodd

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has turned to Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut to try to lead the Democratic Party out of one of its lowest points in years, White House officials said Monday.

The officials said that the president settled on Mr. Dodd as chairman of the Democratic National Committee because he would be a spirited and articulate spokesman for the party. In a departure for the Democrats, Mr. Dodd will remain in the Senate and serve part-time as chairman, with the daily operations overseen by another official. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Bill Chandler, press secretary to Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, who has asked the Senate to dismiss an effort by her defeated opponent to overturn the results of the November election, claiming that former Representative Michael Huffington has presented no evidence of voter fraud: "We learned long ago not to underestimate how low Congressman Huffington would stoop, and he's stooped beyond the point we thought possible." (LAT)

## Thousands Flee West Coast Flooding

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mud oozed from the hills as heavy rains swamped Southern California roadways and neighborhoods Tuesday, forcing people to leave homes and abandon cars. Helicopters plucked some homeless people and others from the rushing water.

Forecasters said they expected no real break all week in the wet weather that has forced thousands of evacuations and brought havoc to northern and Southern California and Oregon.

Three deaths were blamed on trees and power lines falling on vehicles, two in northern California.

and one in southwestern Oregon.

Near Los Angeles, the Ventura River engulfed a motor-home resort, forcing its evacuation. Helicopters were used to rescue people stranded there, lifting them 200 feet (60 meters) in the air to be carried to dry ground.

The wine country north of San Francisco was hit by its worst flooding in nearly a decade. High winds downed power lines serving about 50,000 homes and toppled redwood trees.

More than 2,650 families in six northern California counties had been forced from their

homes or were in imminent danger of being forced out, said a Red Cross damage assessor.

Ted Harris, the organization's director, said 14 shelters for evacuees; others went to motels or relatives' homes.

Mud slides caused scattered road closings from Southern California north to Oregon, including the Pacific Coast Highway, where some cars were abandoned in deep water in the Los Angeles area. Rising water closed roads through the Sepulveda Dam Recreation Area in northern Los Angeles, a flood-control basin that filled with water and trapped motorists during a 1992 storm.

## Away From Politics

• The first 26 air controllers to be rehired among the 11,400 that President Ronald Reagan dismissed during a 1981 strike have reported for training in Oklahoma City. President Bill Clinton allowed the rehiring. Nearly 5,000 of the former controllers applied to the Federal Aviation Administration. (AP)

• A \$207 million Intelsat VII satellite that will relay telephone and television signals around the world has been launched into orbit from Cape Canaveral, Florida. (AP)

• A mountain lion that has been roaming the Philadelphia suburbs for a week was

sighted padding across a city golf course before it disappeared into a wooded area, a police spokesman said. (AP)

• A new federal prison, the highest-security penal facility to be run by the U.S. government, has been opened in Florence, Colorado. The \$60 million penitentiary will house 500 violent, incorrigible prisoners. (AP)

• A former high school principal who tried to discourage interracial dating at a prom in Wedowee, Alabama, has avoided a civil rights court battle by striking a deal with the U.S. government to maintain his duties as a school administrator.

The former principal, Hulond Humphries, is barred from visiting schools during class hours until 1997. (Reuters)

• Federal agents seized \$26 million in counterfeit \$100, \$50 and \$20 bills from a printing company in Fremont, California, and arrested three employees. (AP)

• The man accused of setting off a firebomb that injured 45 people in the New York subway on Dec. 21 was arraigned in his hospital room and pleaded not guilty. Edward Leary, 49, is charged with attempted murder, assault, grand larceny and criminal possession of the device that injured him and 44 others. (Reuters)

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BANGLADESH MEANS BUSINESS







## Gingrich Fires House Historian

### Speaker's Appointee Linked to Anti-Semitism

By Kenneth J. Cooper

WASHINGTON — Representative Newt Gingrich, the new House speaker, has dismissed his choice as House historian after learning of her 1986 criticism of a junior high school Holocaust curriculum that she said did not adequately reflect what she called "the Nazi point of view."

Mr. Gingrich's spokesman, Tony Blankley, said that the speaker had determined that the historian, Christina Jeffrey, was not the right person for the job "as soon as he found out" about her views on the Holocaust curriculum, which she expressed as a consultant to the Education Department.

Mrs. Jeffrey is an assistant professor at Kennesaw State College in Marietta, Georgia.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who earlier Monday had called the appointment of Mrs. Jeffrey "an affront to my constituents who survived the Holocaust and millions of Americans," applauded Mr. Gingrich's action.

"Newt did the right thing, quickly, without reservation and deserves credit for it," Mr. Schumer said.

Mr. Jeffrey said Tuesday that allegations against her

were "slandorous and outrageous" and that she had been "fired in the press." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The White House press secretary, Mike McCurry, said it was "hard to imagine how someone with those extreme views would have been considered in the first place, but the speaker quickly recognized that and made a decision that strikes us as appropriate."]

Mr. Blankley said Mr. Gingrich, who once taught at Kennesaw State with Mrs. Jeffrey, was not aware of her comments when he offered her the job last month. He was briefed on them Monday afternoon. He said Mrs. Jeffrey had described her conclusion in a review done for the Education Department as "a flip comment."

Mr. Blankley said that despite the controversy, Mr. Gingrich "still holds her in high esteem."

In recommending that the proposed program for eighth- and ninth-graders be denied financing, Mrs. Jeffrey wrote that it "gives no evidence of balance or objectivity."

"The Nazi point of view, however unpopular, is still a point of view and is not presented, nor is that of the Ku Klux Klan," she wrote.

When her review became public in 1988, it prompted a congressional hearing and charges of anti-Semitism, which she denied.

Mrs. Jeffrey, 47, did not return phone messages left Monday at her Capitol Hill office and at her home. She took an unpaid leave of absence from Kennesaw State College, in Mr. Gingrich's district, to take the \$85,000 a year House job, moving to Washington with her husband, Robert, and their two children.

Even before Mr. Schumer's call for her removal, Mrs. Jeffrey had come under fire from other House Democrats, who said she was an inappropriate choice to replace Raymond W. Smock, a former University of Maryland professor who had held the post since its creation in 1983.

Mr. Gingrich dismissed Mr. Smock and his staff of four last month and said the office "is going to be much more aggressively run on a bipartisan basis to reach out to others."

In 1993, Mrs. Jeffrey defended the right of Mr. Gingrich, a former history professor, to teach a course on American civilization at Kennesaw State, a course that a state board ultimately banned from campus.



Christina Jeffrey criticized a Holocaust course in 1986 for not giving the Nazi view.

## Souphanouvong Dies, Laotian Revolutionary

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Souphanouvong, 86, a Laotian noble who became a leftist guerrilla and helped evict France from his country before becoming head of state, died of a heart attack Monday, the official Laotian press agency KPL said.

His death marks the end of the revolutionary generation that saw the Southeast Asian country emerge from foreign rule and into the Marxist system that took root in the former Indochina.

Mr. Souphanouvong held the highest offices of state, including those of president, prime minister and foreign minister.

"Former President Souphanouvong was a great revolutionary and was a good example of self-sacrifice, courage and intelligence," KPL said, quoting the official announcement of his death.

The son of a viceroy, Mr. Souphanouvong was born in 1909 in the former Laotian royal capital, Luang Prabang. He went to school in Hanoi and Paris, after which he returned to Vietnam and married a Vietnamese woman with whom he was to have 11 children.

Fiercely anti-colonialist after growing up under French rule, Mr. Souphanouvong took up with a group of Marxist Vietnamese nationalists and in 1945

founded the Committee for the Liberation of Southern Laos.

The committee later fused with the nationalist Lao Issara government headed by his half-brother Pethsarith. The administration was formed during the Japanese occupation of World War II to ensure that colonial rule did not return to Laos.

The move failed and France resumed control in 1945. The Lao Issara split into three factions, one of them headed by Mr. Souphanouvong, who wanted to work out an alliance deal with Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh in neighboring Vietnam.

Mr. Souphanouvong's faction, the Communist Pathet Lao, was formed in 1946 and five years later he was appointed prime minister and foreign minister in that administration before France granted Laos independence in 1953.

A period of political turmoil followed and, after serving briefly in the government of another half-brother, Souvanna Phouma, he again took up arms with the Pathet Lao.

In April 1974, Mr. Souphanouvong was a member of the final coalition government that ceded power to the Pathet Lao in 1975.

He was named head of state and became No. 3 in the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.

## NAIVE: Hillary Clinton Gets to Work on Her Image

Continued from Page 1

Gingrich and the Republicans on changing the welfare system.

At lunch she elaborated: "Everyone is down on people on welfare, but the neglect of children, absentee parents is not confined to welfare parents. What I resent about what Republicans are proposing is it's us against them, that everyone but the poor, the blacks and those on welfare has great family values."

And then she added: "If I'm going to be controversial I might as well be controversial on the things I really say."

Mrs. Clinton said that she was no longer upset by personal attacks.

"At first you are sort of stunned," she said. "After a while it gets easier."

While accepting the blame

for her unfavorable public image, she said she was still bewildered by perceptions of her as a tough-minded litigator who often comes across as self-righteous. Friends of Mrs. Clinton often remark on her sense of humor and her warmth.

Given her regret about the way she handled welfare and her own publicity, Mrs. Clinton was asked if she would have done things differently.

"I would have done a lot of things differently, but I am confident I would have made different mistakes," she said.

"There is no way in the world to figure out what it's like to live here. There is so much about it no one ever tells you about. There are little things you never would have thought of. You have to start thinking about Christmas in April."

She said the administration as a whole had not been much more successful than she in conveying its message.

Although some of the president's detractors and supporters have complained that a lack of consistency is his greatest failing, Mrs. Clinton defended her husband on that score.

"I am a little bit bewildered that so many of the things that did make a difference in the past two years were not understood," she said. She cited efforts to reduce the size of government, changes in pension laws and middle-class tax relief.

"Too many things were undertaken at one time without benefit of a consistent and coherent explanation," she said. "If people disagree that is their absolute right, but I want them to know what was done."

## Congress Record Goes Verbatim

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have removed some protection for members with foot-in-mouth disease, meaning that words spoken on the floor will in the future appear in the Congressional Record as uttered.

No longer will members who blurt an embarrassing phrase, mangle a speech with malapropisms or lose their temper have the privilege of editing their remarks before publication in the Record.

As part of a package of changes in House rules last week, Republicans approved a provision to turn the Congressional Record into "a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### When Saving Energy Improves Productivity

Companies that install more efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems not only pay less for electricity, but also reap dramatic rewards in worker productivity, according to the Rocky Mountain Institute of Snowmass, Colorado, a private, nonprofit research group.

In Reno, Nevada, new lighting and other energy-saving measures in a U.S. Postal Service sorting center cut energy costs by \$22,400 a year. At the same time, the number of letters sorted per hour increased by 6 percent with few-

er mistakes because, researchers said, workers could see better and were more comfortable.

Similar renovations at an insurance company in West Bend, Wisconsin, increased worker productivity by 16 percent. A company spokesman attributed much of the gain to the creation of individual work stations, each with independently controlled lighting, radiant heaters and cooling vents.

When Boeing Co. of Seattle improved its lighting in aircraft assembly plants to cut electricity costs, workers made fewer mistakes.

"The economic benefits of energy-efficient design may be significantly greater than just the energy cost savings," the Rocky Mountain Institute study concluded. "It can lead to productivity gains far exceeding the energy savings."

### Short Takes

**Trash, Baby?** A newspaper advertisement by Ikea, the home-furnishings chain, to promote its winter sale warned that "by the time our next sale rolls around, you'll be reading novels at the beach. (You know, the trashy romance kind.)" Amanda Quick, author of 15 best-selling romance novels, protested to Ikea. "People feel so free to casually insult the reading tastes of millions of American women whose money they want," she said. Nita Taublib, a Bantam Books executive, said, "I am used to taking abuse from literary critics, but I was astounded to see a furniture maker make derogatory remarks about romance." An Ikea spokeswoman said: "We meant no offense. This was more of a term of endearment."

**About 29,000 plastic ducks** and other bathtub toys have been bobbling around the North Pacific for nearly three years. During a storm, a 40-foot (12-meter) container fell from a cargo ship en route from China to the United States and burst open. Since then, the Los Angeles Times reports, hundreds of the toys, some bleached nearly white by salt water and weather, have been washing up on the Alaska coast. "We're extremely interested," said Curt Ebbesmeyer, a Seattle oceanographer who has been using the toys to track currents and wind patterns. He and his partner, James Ingraham Jr., have published a paper on the bathtub toys in the American Geophysical Union's journal. The toys are nontoxic.

International Herald Tribune.

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## 2 Militants Face Death In Egypt

CAIRO — Two militant Muslims were condemned to death by a military court on Tuesday for their role in the attempted murder of Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt's Nobel Prize-winning author.

The court sentenced two other defendants to life imprisonment for involvement in the stabbing attack on Mr. Mahfouz outside his Cairo home on Oct. 14. Three of the 16 defendants were acquitted, and nine received sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years.

The defendants are followers of the radical Egyptian cleric Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, according to the Interior Ministry. Mr. Abdel Rahman is on trial in New York on charges of inspiring a plot to blow up landmarks across New York City, including the World Trade Center.



Mohammed Mustafa, 21, in an Egyptian courtroom Tuesday after he and another militant were sentenced to death for a stabbing attack on the author Naguib Mahfouz.

## Author's Trial Stalls In Dhaka

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh's High Court rejected a petition on Tuesday seeking the dismissal of a blasphemy charge against Taslima Nasrin, the best-selling feminist author whose works have outraged Muslim fundamentalists.

But the judges said her trial could not continue without the government's formal approval to prosecute a person accused of committing such a crime in a foreign country.

Ms. Nasrin, 32, the author of dramatic novels about women victimized in male-dominated societies such as Bangladesh, is accused of telling a newspaper in India last year that she favored changes in the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

The government filed the blasphemy charge against her, and could quickly approve the trial in a magistrate's court.

## Bhutto to U.S.: Refund or F-16s Pakistan Wants Clarification of Fighter Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto used a visit Tuesday by the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, to demand that Washington either deliver F-16 fighter planes or return the \$650 million Pakistan paid for them.

"We want either the planes or our money back," she said after Mr. Perry arrived. "We think this is all very unfair."

Pakistan and the United States are longtime allies, but relations have been troubled over the stalled fighter deal and Pakistan's nuclear program.

Pakistan agreed to buy 71 planes in 1989 and paid \$650 million, enough for about half of them.

Washington stopped military and economic aid to Pakistan in 1990, believing the country had acquired a nuclear weapon, and

has refused to refund the money.

Under a sanction known as the Pressler amendment, the United States also has refused to return Pakistani military equipment, such as helicopter parts, sent for repairs.

After her comments, Miss Bhutto had a 30-minute meeting with Mr. Perry, but no official information was immediately available about the talks.

Mr. Perry also met with the Pakistani defense minister, Aftab Shaaban Mirani, in Rawalpindi, and they discussed issues related to the Pressler amendment.

Pakistani officials said the discussions pored over differences on nuclear proliferation and focused on ways to bolster security ties between the two nations.

Mr. Perry, the first Pentagon

chief to visit Pakistan since the end of the Cold War, and Mr. Mirani focused on "mutual training and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping forces," a Pakistani official statement said.

Mr. Mirani had earlier ruled out international inspections of Pakistan's nuclear sites, something Washington has been pressing for, unless India submitted to similar inspections.

"We'll be telling him to sort it out with India," Mr. Mirani said.

Pakistan and India have fought three wars since the subcontinent gained independence from Britain in 1947.

India conducted a nuclear test in 1974 and is believed to be capable of making a nuclear bomb.

(AP, AFP)

## Lisbon Says of East Timor That 'Time Is on Our Side'

Agence France-Press

GENEVA — Foreign Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso of Portugal strongly criticized Indonesia's rule in East Timor on Tuesday in comments made a day after a fifth round of United Nations-mediated talks here with his Indonesian counterpart.

He added, however, that "time is on our side" in resolving the East Timor problem.

Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1976, but the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the administrative authority there.

"It's a police state based on terror," Mr. Durão Barroso said, "where the police in and out of uniform have infiltrated every level of society."

He also asserted that the Indonesian authorities had tried to curb pro-independence feeling by moving people out of the region but, added that Jakarta might stop the practice because it had caused new ethnic tensions.

Mr. Durão Barroso's Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, denied on Monday that any such transmigration existed.

## 10,000 in India Flee Gas Blaze

The Associated Press

AMALAPURAM, India (AP) — A fire at a newly discovered natural gas well has forced up to 10,000 villagers to flee their homes near India's southeastern coast, government officials said Tuesday.

No casualties have been reported in the blaze at a state-owned well, which broke out Sunday when an outflow of gas caught fire. Temperatures soared to 50 degrees Celsius (154 degrees Fahrenheit).

A. M. Bhatt, regional director of the state Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, said firefighters would need 10 to 40 days to cap the well.

## Iran Envoy to Norway, Reportedly Soft on Rushdie, Is Recalled

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran has recalled its ambassador to Norway for being soft on Salman Rushdie, the British writer under an Islamic death order for his novel "The Satanic Verses," an Iranian newspaper said.

The weekly Kayhan Hava said the Foreign Ministry had recalled Ambassador Abdolrahim Gavahi for "failing to act in accordance with Iran's principled foreign policy stand."

Mr. Gavahi had implied in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry that Iran would be flexible on the death order against Mr. Rushdie, the paper said, citing an "informed source."

Iran rejects any change in the death edict issued against Rushdie by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who was Iran's revolutionary leader, but denies being involved in efforts to carry it out.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran declined to comment.

In Oslo, the acting Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kaare Eltervaag, said that the Iranian Embassy had said in October that Mr. Gavahi would leave the country temporarily. "Since then, we haven't heard anything," the spokesman said.

Mr. Gavahi was quoted in July as condemning "any form of application of force in international relations," in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry. The letter was reportedly taken by Oslo to mean Iran would not seek to execute the edict in Norway.

## BOOKS

### TALK DIRTY TO ME: An Intimate Philosophy of Sex

By Sallie Tisdale. 338 pages. \$22.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Michele Shung

A CONTROVERSIAL essay published by author Sallie Tisdale in Harper's a couple of years ago was the impetus for this volume. Imperatively titled "Talk Dirty to Me," the piece might as well have been called "Speak to Me of Book Advances," since any woman claiming, as Tisdale forthrightly and unashamedly did, not only to appreciate hard-core porn but actively to seek it out was bound to catch the attention of jaded editors ever greedy for the Next New Thing.

Now an entire book has dutifully been produced to enunciate the ideas in Tisdale's first ver-

sion of "Talk Dirty to Me," and the question is, has any value for the interested reader been added along with the extra chapters? For me, eager to be engaged and stimulated by Tisdale's exposition, the answer is, mostly, no.

The book addresses only the small range of ideas that derive from the article, while too much of what actually fills the new pages seems to me to be just that — filler. There are the odd flashes of what might be termed "detachable" bits of the author's "intimate philosophy," but too often these aperçus, intriguing as they may initially look, turn out to be non sequiturs, unsustained in argument.

As for the filler, some of it is the sort that those readers who love words and language will most appreciate—for example, there are lists of current and archaic synonyms for the genitalia. Larger sections are devoted

ed to only slightly-better-than-pedestrian explorations of menstruation, prostitution, sodomy laws, Japanese erotic art, orgasms, sadomasochism, bisexuality and other topics.

The trouble is, those drawn to learn the opinions of Tisdale in the first place do so not because she is either an ace researcher or because of her polymorphous profundity but because she has been daring enough to put her intellect to the service of an intellectually unfashionable cause. At the same time, it is quite clear that Tisdale, whatever her taste for pornography, in fact has a fair number of reservations about it. "A lot of porn is junk," she admits. "Some films disturb me by the unhappiness I sense, as though the people I see wished only to be somewhere else."

Yet, despite the crudeness, banality and joylessness she finds in these creations, Tisdale persists in trying to convey what value they hold for her. "I like the heat," she says simply. And whatever the worth of her many other defenses—among them, that porn can be multicultural, pansexual, liberatingly nondomestic and rewardingly forbidden—what she makes the best case for is that "porn is treated as being intrinsically different from other forms of expression because sex is treated as being intrinsically different from other acts. It's really the sex itself, not the form, that's being criticized."

Tisdale's high-mindedness about the improvements she'd make in the pornographic model, which actually strikes me as pandering a bit to the conventional pieties, is at odds, in the end, with her professed low desires. And the tensions perpetually inherent in this conflict are what give both poignancy and power, finally, to her argument.

Michele Shung, the editor of three short story collections, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

**FICTION**

- | Rank | Title                               | Author                 | Weeks on List |
|------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1    | POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES | James Finn Garner      | 1             |
| 2    | THE CELESTINE PROPHECY              | by James Redfield      | 3             |
| 3    | DEBT OF HONOR                       | by Tom Clancy          | 2             |
| 4    | INSOMNIA                            | by Stephen King        | 4             |
| 5    | WINGS                               | by Danielle Steel      | 5             |
| 6    | THE CHAMBER                         | by John Grisham        | 8             |
| 7    | THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY       | by Robert James Waller | 7             |
| 8    | THE LOTTERY WINNER                  | by Mary Higgins Clark  | 6             |
| 9    | DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART            | by Dean Koontz         | 10            |
| 10   | THE GIFT                            | by Danielle Steel      | 11            |
| 11   | TALTOIS                             | by Anne Rice           | 9             |
| 12   | NOTHING LASTS FOREVER               | by Sidney Sheldon      | 15            |
| 13   | GOD'S OTHER SON                     | by Don Lums            | 13            |
| 14   | MUTANT DOWN UNDER                   | by Mario Morgan        | 14            |
| 15   | THE BOOK OF CHRISTMAS               | by Tom Hega            | 12            |

### NONFICTION

- | Rank | Title                                | Author                | Weeks on List |
|------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1    | CROSSING THE TRESHOLD OF HOPE        | by John Paul II       | 2             |
| 2    | DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN | by Tim Allen          | 1             |
| 3    | COUPLEHOOD                           | by Paul Reiser        | 4             |
| 4    | THE BOOK OF VIRTUES                  | by William J. Bennett | 6             |

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### PARIS 1st

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### PARIS 2nd

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### PARIS 6th

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### PARIS 7th

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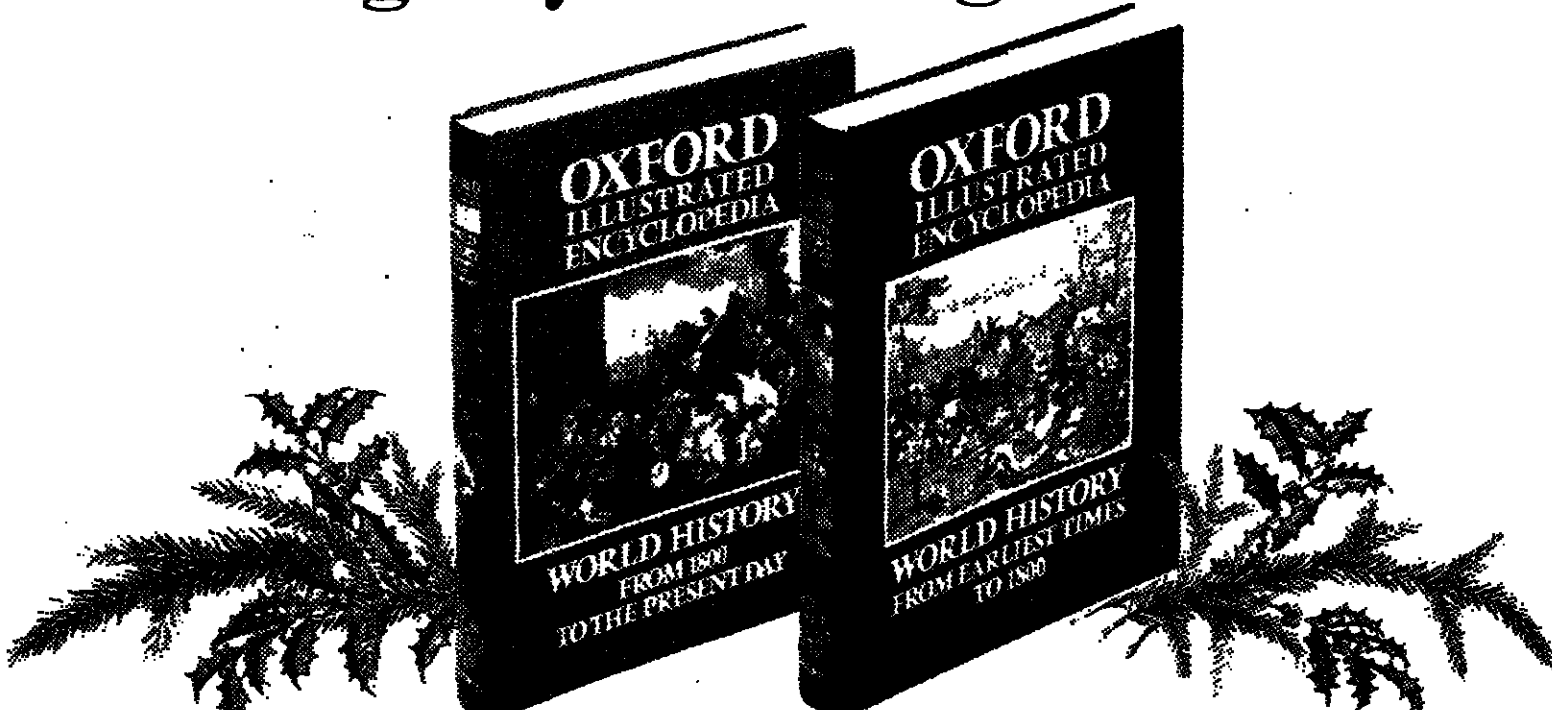
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# Herald Tribune

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## America and Chechnya

One sure sign of Boris Yeltsin's deepening frustration over Chechnya is Washington's deepening frustration over Boris Yeltsin. The more the Russian president fails either to subdue or to conciliate the breakaway enclave, the more the people in the American government find themselves worrying about whether he is the man to lead Russia or to conduct reform or to rule at all. Revisionist movements against Russia's continuing onslaughts on civilians, Mr. Yeltsin confesses that he has failed at least twice to get his army to stop the bombing. There is anxiety about his weakening political position and his evident personal unsteadiness.

There is no denying, nonetheless, that Washington has been restrained in its protests against the Russians' assault on Chechnya. Typically, on Sunday Vice President Al Gore called the bombing "a terrible mistake," but still left an impression of some detachment from the awful bloodshed being inflicted on the place. This mild response is not intended simply as a favor to Boris Yeltsin. It results from the fact that the United States continues to support the purpose of Russia's intervention and has been unable to get from there to a publicly comfortable or coherent place in regard to the brutal tactics by which the Russians are trying to achieve it.

The military intervention was preceded by three years of fruitless discussions and maneuvers; the purpose was to preserve the integrity of territory considered

Russian since the last century. Especially on a substantive issue where the American government believes that Russia is right, it is afraid of putting at risk a relationship being built on the sharing of many other important interests.

At home, the Yeltsin policy is under broad criticism for putting great stress on the progress of democracy and market reform. This criticism and its venting through the press are themselves gratifying evidence of Russian democratic evolution. A military power grab can never be ruled out. Still, the silver lining in this dark cloud is that finally Russia may be approaching a situation in which a check on arbitrary executive power comes most effectively from Russians.

People suggest that the United States could have stayed Boris Yeltsin's hand and avoided embarrassment by making clear that it was supporting not the man but the cause of democracy and reform. But then critics both in Washington and in Moscow would have observed that Bill Clinton was "distancing" himself from the only democratically elected leader Russia has ever had. The right course is to define American objectives broadly and to work with the elected government but to keep the horrors of the assault front and center in American concern. That is the way to help ensure that American interests can survive the buffeting of Chechnya, and of sure future disruptions, even if Boris Yeltsin does not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Options for Algeria

The exhilaration of the Marseille hijack rescue has faded. The war in Algeria grinds remorselessly on, and gets worse by the month. If disaster is to be avoided on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, a change of course appears necessary. The change has to be carried out by Algerians, but they can be helped by Europe — not least by France, because France knows Algeria best.

There are three ways of trying to deal with what has happened in Algeria since early 1992, when that country's government expelled an election it was about to lose. Two of the three seem increasingly unlikely to work.

One is to carry on as before. That means accepting the present military regime in Algiers, giving it some help, and hoping it will eventually restore order. One part of France's policy-making establishment still argues that this is the only possibility, although recent remarks by the foreign minister, Alain Juppé, to the effect that France wants democracy in Algeria may be a finger pointing in a new direction.

Three years after that canceled 1992 election, plodding on regardless does not look like a promising idea. In the past year the death toll of Algeria's civil war has risen horribly. The generals' regime is in full control of very little of the country; the Christmas Eve hijackers were able to grab a foreign airliner on the tarmac of the capital's airport. On the Islamist side, the extremists, as usual in such wars, are gradually elbowing aside the relative moderates.

Option No. 2 is to try to fix a power-sharing deal. Let reasonable generals and reasonable Islamists, it is said, come together in a coalition; the matter of free elections can be set aside until later. The trouble is that this is what President Liamine Zeroual seems to have attempted four months ago. It did not work then, because even the milder Islamists would not settle for less than another election. After four months' more savagery, it looks even more academic.

What remains? The third option, the return to democratic principles that Mr. Juppé seems to point at. Some officials in Paris now believe that it was a mistake for

the Algerian government to cancel the 1992 election, and for France to support that cancellation. The mistake, they think, has to be put right.

If this is to be done, the chief responsibility falls on Mr. Zeroual, probably the only Algerian who can change the direction of events. He would first have to bring under control the uncompromising hard-liners in the army, the "eradicators." He could then call upon every Algerian horrified by the ferocity of the war — which includes many Islamists — to support a return to order and the organizing of a new election.

It would be a perilous leap. It therefore needs help from outside. France could ask its partners in the European Union, with the backing of the United States, to consider a new approach to the war.

To the doubters on the military side, the message would be that in the West's view there is now no alternative to a new election watched by observers who can vouch for its honesty. If the regime's hard-liners will not accept this, the West could say, they will get no more help, military or economic. If they do accept, those of them whom an Islamic victory at the polls might put in serious danger can be offered safety in other Arab countries, or if necessary in Europe or America.

To the Islamists, Europe and America can say that the winners of a free Algerian election, whoever they are, will be offered a generous program of assistance in rebuilding Algeria, and that the doors stand open for a continuing two-way flow of trade. Since any new Algerian government will have to cope with a huge economic mess, a lot of Islamists will see the merit of this. In return, the West will ask any Islamists who come to power in Algeria by free election to submit themselves to another free election within, say, five years (as the Islamist leader in next-door Tunisia has already said he would do).

Such an approach may not work. In Algeria, blind anger may by now have pushed aside rational calculation. In France, the coming spring's presidential election makes hard decisions doubly hard. But the longer things lurch on in Algeria, the darker the prospect will be.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Other Comment

### North + South = One World

There used to be the North and the South, the rich countries and the poor. Globalization of the economy is making that distinction meaningless. Whole continents (Asia, South America) are in the process of joining the developed nations' club. At the same time, the Third World is penetrating the old industrialized societies: exclusion is becoming a massive and permanent phenomenon in the United States, and now in Europe.

The current return to world growth has been accompanied by an enormous redistribution of wealth among nations. It is also leading, everywhere, to a growing dissociation between economic and social factors. The same contradiction is seen increasingly in the "ex-North" and in the "ex-South": The economy is doing fine, society is doing poorly.

The economic takeoff of an important part of the Third World is no doubt the strongest characteristic of the early '90s. When, for three years running, a country like China — poor, to be sure, but with a population of 1.2 billion — increases its production each year by 10 percent or more, the balance of the world economy is bound to be affected in many ways.

Within these countries, in China as in Brazil, a "North" is taking shape, with a rich entrepreneurial bourgeoisie and a numerous new middle class. But in each of these countries, a poor "South" persists.

France cannot regret the emergence of such countries from underdevelopment. But it will need to devise a new formula to prevent the North-South competition that used to dominate the global economy from being replaced by a North-South conflict within its own heart.

—Erik Israelowitz in Le Monde (Paris).

# World Trade and Local Jobs: A Transition to Manage

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — As the emerging economies of East Asia and Latin America make rapid strides and as countries like China, India and Indonesia seem likely to rank among the five biggest economies in the next 25 years, many business leaders and policymakers in the industrialized world feel insecure. The findings of a survey in November among 1,500 companies in seven West European countries reaffirm this.

Industrial countries account for more than half of the world output. At current rates, the industrial nations' share would fall to less than two-fifths of world output by 2020. China could emerge as the world's largest economy. Should this shift be a cause for concern?

True, a larger share of world output can give a country greater influence in the world economy. But there are limits. Big countries with large populations can have large economies, but they are not necessarily rich economies. Switzerland has a relatively small economy but one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Faster economic growth in developing countries does not hurt the rich countries, quite the contrary. By offering markets for industrial countries' goods and high profits on overseas investment, they help the rich countries reach still higher standards of living that they could not otherwise achieve. It is through such economic linkages among themselves, and not in isolation, that industrial countries build their prosperity in the first place.

In the 1950s and '60s, with huge inflows of U.S. aid and investment, the economies of war-devastated Europe and Japan grew fast. The relative position of the United States — which previously had accounted for about half of world output — declined, but its per capita income rose at the fastest rate in history.

During the 43 years before World War I, the U.S. economy grew twice as fast as Britain's. The latter's share of world industrial production fell. But without the pull of American prosperity, Britain's growth might well have been much slower.

With more than 35 million jobless people among them, many people in industrial countries fear that as developing countries increase their low-cost, labor-intensive exports, they will destroy jobs and depress wages in industrial countries.

True, the jump in developing countries' exports in recent years (their share of world exports of manufactures increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 1993) may have led to a fall in demand for unskilled manufacturing labor in rich countries.

But, as with most other industrial economies, the manufacturing imports of the United States equal only 3 percent or less of GNP — too little to have a significant impact on total labor demand.

There is another reason why increased trade with developing countries cannot be the main cause of joblessness in the industrial economies. Trade is not a zero-sum game. It opens up opportunities for both sides to increase output and employment.

For the industrial countries this means a further upgrading of their economies and a shift from low-skilled to high-skilled industries and services.

Such shifts have helped economic growth and increased trade within East Asia. Some 43 percent of East Asia's exports now go to other East Asian countries, up from 32 percent a decade ago.

The process can displace some low-skilled workers, and they certainly need attention during and in anticipation of the shift. The danger lies in resisting this structural change. If Europe continues to manufacture shoes and toys that can be made more cheaply in

China, either it will have to upgrade its technology or its workers will have to accept wages like those paid in China.

Rich countries can try to protect such industries. But this will be costly to their consumers and taxpayers, and will impede economic and technological progress, leading to loss of output and jobs in the long term. Meanwhile, it will encourage the use of cheap, low-skilled and possibly illegal immigrant labor.

From 1990 to 1993, flows of foreign direct investment into developing countries rose sharply, from \$31 billion to \$80 billion. Could relocation of jobs and investment threaten the industrial economies if present trends continue? Such fears are largely unfounded, for at least three reasons.

First, the flow is still too small. One recent study shows that the total net outflow of investment since 1990 has probably reduced rich countries' capital stock by a mere 0.5 percent from what it might otherwise have been.

Second, relocation of jobs will also mean new demands for machinery, equipment and interme-

diates goods and creation of high-skill jobs in industrial countries.

Third, investment abroad increases the competitiveness of rich countries and their companies. Profits increase and at least part of them flow back.

In the past, industrial economies served as an engine of growth for the world economy. As industrial countries now face a period of slow growth, the role might be reversed. Although exports to developing countries account for only 4 percent of the industrial countries' gross domestic product, most of the increase in their exports is taking place in developing countries and those with economies in transition.

From 1991 to 1993, U.S. exports to the Third World increased annually by 12 percent on average; those to other industrial countries by 2 percent. A much larger share of European Union exports now goes to developing countries than to North America and Japan together. They provide a vast potential market for industrial countries' capital and consumer goods.

But such linkages imply significant social change and industrial adjustment at home, and adaptation of economic rela-

tions abroad. The challenge before nations is to manage this global change wisely, to ensure that it takes place in a stable, orderly and peaceful manner.

This will prove elusive if the process of liberalizing and restructuring the global economy is left only to unfettered market forces. Weaker nations and vulnerable domestic groups, including the displaced low-skilled workers in industrial countries, would then fall by the wayside. In turn, this would endanger the liberal globalization process by generating instability through social unrest, poverty-driven exodus, mounting resentment and an upsurge of fundamentalism.

Social safety nets and adjustment assistance for vulnerable domestic groups, alongside aid and trade concessions to the least developed countries, must be used wisely so that over time they, too, are empowered to participate in and benefit from the globalization process. This is central to judicious management of global change.

The writer, a former bureau director in the International Labor Organization, contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.

# Select at Least One Chief Soon, Please, for the WTO

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Last year was a good one for world trade. The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the most extensive trade talks ever, was successfully concluded and ratified by the major participants. And agreement was reached to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with an updated, wider and stronger World Trade Organization to carry on the good work of trade liberalization.

But with 1995 barely under way, the clouds are already gathering. A United Nations summit on social development, to be held in Copenhagen in March, will see pressure to impose trade restrictions on imports produced by "substandard" labor.

The United States is teetering on the brink of isolationism. Congress has served notice that it will watch jealously the impact of the World Trade Organization on American sovereignty.

Siren calls on both sides of the Atlantic warn that if the developed countries do not soon raise fences to low-cost imports from developing countries, unemployment in the West will increase disastrously. The long-held belief in working toward freer trade is everywhere being eroded.

So it is all the more important that the World Trade Organization get rapidly under way. But the WTO can prosper only if it has a leader. On this there is no agreement. Its director-general, Peter Sutherland, whose dynamism and powers of persuasion saved the Uruguay Round at the last moment, announced last year that he would stay on only until a successor can be found.

There are three candidates. One is from a developing country, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the recently retired president of Mexico, and he is backed by the United States. Another is a former Italian trade minister, Renato Ruggiero, backed by the European Union. The third is a former South Korean trade minister, Kim Chul-su, who enjoys wide backing in Asia.

The result could be a standoff. That is what happened recently in the case of the OECD, after a long and not particularly dignified squabble essentially between France on the one hand and Canada and the United States on the other. This has not done the OECD much good. If the same fate were to befall the WTO it would matter much more, for there real trade, trillions of dollars' worth, is at stake.

Governments are confused about how to run the WTO. This is hardly surprising. Foreign affairs bring out interesting information, not concentrate on their own political beliefs. On some shows, like "Meet the Press," that is still usually true, for reporters and for columnists like William Safire and David Broder.

But on the sock-'em-rock-'em liberal-conservative confrontations like CNN's or the NBC McLaughlin Sunday show, the viewer sees print columnists and reporters surrender any acceptable journalistic role, to cavort around flailing at each other with the clappers of their ritual political rages.

Sometimes I wonder, as I watch or click away in embarrassment, what the public thinks of journalists and journalism when they see this kind of paid, staged ideological brawl. But I guess I know.

The New York Times.

# A Year of Junk Reading by the Pageful

By Joann Byrd

WASHINGTON — Every year Carl Jensen, professor of communication studies at Sonoma State University in California, assembles two lists that sold American media for their coverage priorities. One list ranks excessively covered stories of the previous year. Mr. Jensen compiles the contenders and gets members of the Organization of News Outlets to vote on them.

The other list names the most important news stories the press overlooked. A panel of journalists, professors and others chooses the undercovered stories, and their 1994 ranking is due out in April.

The most over-covered junk food story of 1995 may simply be the 1994 winner retaining the title. Obviously, in 1994 there was no contest: O. J. Simpson was the most covered story that some of us can remember.

Mr. Jensen said in announcing the results to ombudsmen: "In the 11 years that I've been reporting the top sensationalized stories, there's never been a story that came close to the Simpson case in terms of coverage — a remarkable achievement, considering that the real trial is just getting under way."

The list, in declining order after O. J. Simpson: Tonya Harding, Roseanne, Michael Jackson and Lisa Presley, the British royals, John and Lorena Bobbitt, Michael Fay's caning, the information superhighway, Whitewater, Woodstock II, Generation X, Rush Limbaugh, Oprah, the Unabomber, Heidi Fleiss, Joey Buttafuoco, Barbie's 35th birthday, Kurt Cobain, Burt

Reynolds and Loni Anderson, and the baseball strike.

Richard Nixon's legacy was No. 24. Paula Jones came in at 27 and Oliver North at 31.

Some of those stories are not what I would call junk food, and some may not have had more coverage than they deserved. But we can guess why all of them got the attention they did.

Some news stories are just inherently sensational, and they explode on the scene and distract us for weeks or months. Whether the coverage seeks the public infatuation or vice versa, I couldn't say. O. J. Simpson is one of those stories; Tonya Harding, the Bobbitts, Michael Jackson and the British royal family are others.

We look for deeper meaning in stories like O. J. Simpson and the Bobbitts, and in the public reaction to them. But at their core they are unlikely and unreasonably have a gloss of celebrity or sex or violence or money or all the above.

Coverage of Rush Limbaugh and Oliver North demonstrated the media's surprise at conservative power. Coverage of other stories — Whitewater and Paula Jones — is excessive if the "disinterested" media do it to disprove the theory of their liberal bias and/or feel the political pressure to search for flaws in Democrats.

Journalists want to be on top of popular culture. They want to show that they are in touch with what interests regular people, and not just with the obligatory

The writer is ombudsman of The Washington Post, in which a longer version of this article appeared.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: On the Tablecloth

PARIS — Usually the figureheads of eminent men are reproduced in pipe-bowls or stick-handled. Few residents in Paris can have failed to meet with miniature heads of M. M. Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy and General Boulanger. M. Casimir-Perier has not escaped the common lot says the *Figaro*; but his marked features have not yet adorned the bowl of a pipe. A manufacturer has just produced a tablecloth, the center of which is adorned with a bust of the President of the Republic in a dress suit and wearing his decorations.

### 1920: Uncertain Peace

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Peace is re-established — officially and only officially. The great hopes that were born on November 18, 1918, have not been justified by events. Coincident

with the "official" reopening of the promised era of perpetual peace, Marshal Foch tells the nations their duty is to be prepared for conflict. "It takes two to make a quarrel," says Marshal Foch, "but one is enough to start a fight."

### 1945: France Is Courtied

NEW YORK — The prestige of Paris as a fashion center is assured, according to William E. Robinson, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune. Mr. Robinson believes that while France may not be the power capital of Europe, it will be a gathering place for artists, writers, diplomats, industrialists and educators. With virtually no army, no wealth to contribute to the outside, with ostensibly no great political power, France is being intensively courted as a great beauty and a prize by England on the one hand and Russia on the other.



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## A Walk On Elvis's Wild Side

### 'Him' Explores Mythomania

By Vincent Canby  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The place is limbo, the time an unspecified present. At the start of "Him," Christopher Walken's woozily conceived, fantastical new play, Elvis Presley (Walken), identified as Him in the program, looks rather more trim than when he left us more than 17 years ago as a bloated wreck of a man, dependent on chemicals and disconnected from the reality of day.

He wears an understated Las Vegas jumpsuit and cape of what seems to be green velvet, cut full, though he no longer has a belly to hide. He's surprisingly healthy, and he's definitely fed up.

He's furious with Bro (Rob Campbell), his runty twin brother, who was still-born all those years ago and whom he now accuses of feeding on his "oceanic public memory." It's Bro, he says, who's responsible for the stories of Elvis sightings that litter the supermarket tabloids. "It's just fun," says Bro. "They want you to come back."

According to "Him," he may well be here. As the Elvis legend calls the faithful to his Graceland shrine in Memphis, it has called Walken to write and star in this jocular contemplation of mythomania, presented in the style of the theater of the absurd.

"Him" opened Thursday at the Joseph Papp Public Theatre and closed Sunday. This is not the critics' fault. The play, which has the look and sound of a work in progress, has been in previews since Dec. 13.

Presented without an intermission, "Him" begins with a certain amount of promise and ends, approximately 75 minutes later, with the only sequence in the play that comes close to realizing it.

In between, "Him" is cluttered with murky thoughts expressed in windy speeches, illustrated by anecdotes that have no point, though the general idea seems not to be a foolish one.

As directed by Jim Simpson on Kyle Cheplulis's handsomely spare platform set, it's a succession of takes on fame, innocence and emotional befuddlement, written and staged as burlesque sketches.

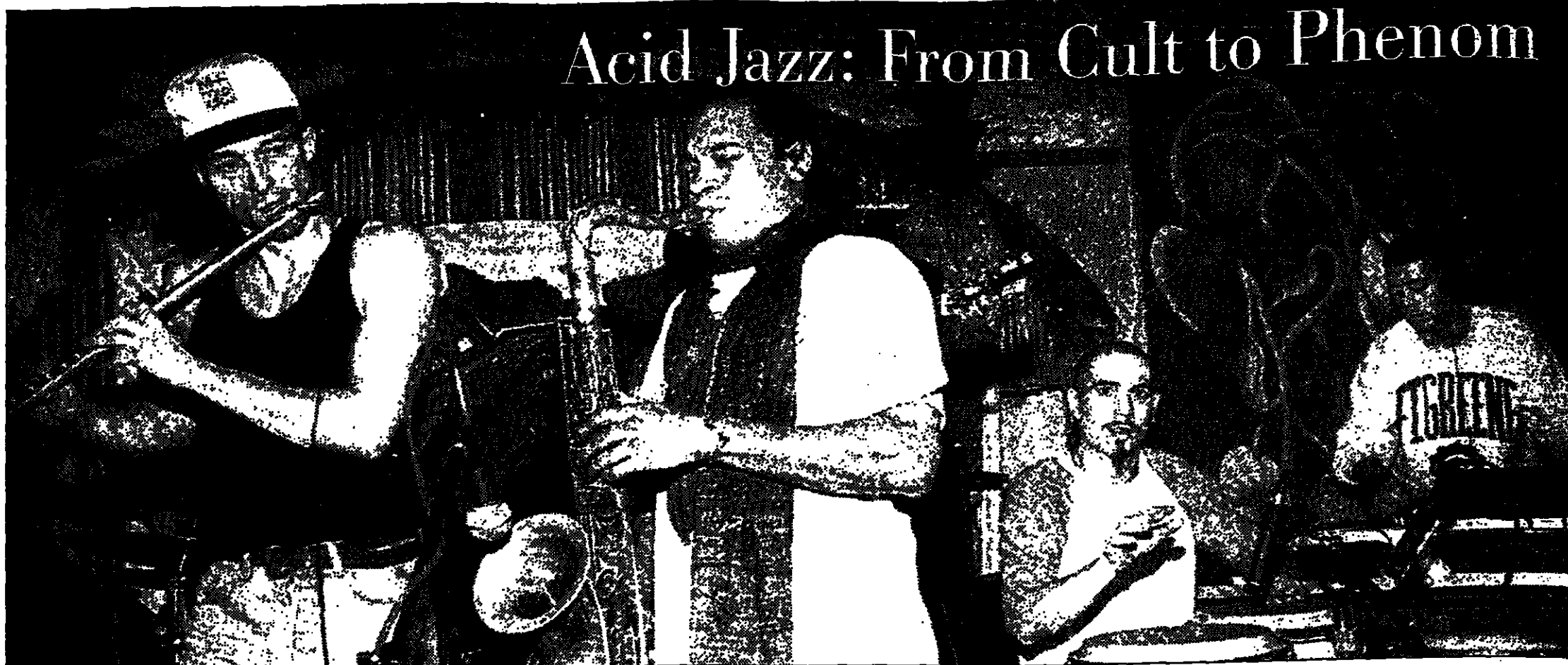
When Elvis recalls the day of his death from what was officially listed as cardiac arrhythmia, he listens appalled as the doctors make the decision to pull the plug on him. Says the nurse: "We're dealing with someone who's brain-damaged to some extent." Says Elvis: "I could live with that," but the plug is pulled anyway.

Through it all, Elvis offers lengthy and opaque commentaries, with incidental music supplied by Organ Donor, a four-member rock combo seated in a small pit to the back and left of the playing platform.

**W**ALKEN'S most cheering and refreshingly absurd invention: Elvis did not die on that 1977 August afternoon in a Memphis hospital. Instead, he plotted his disappearance and transportation to a clinic in Morocco.

There he underwent hormone treatments as the first steps toward his rebirth as a woman. All this is introduced by Mel (Barton Heyman), a garrulous old truckdriver who first noticed the resemblance between a diner waitress and the late King of Rock.

Though Elvis's transformation was not surgically complete, Mel reports that he first felt sympathy for the former star, then the stirrings of carnal desire. In burlesque drag as Her, Walken is a hoot, especially when he thinks about the old days, missing his daughter, Lisa Marie, and her new husband, Michael. He's tempted to reveal himself to the world, but he's concerned by how his "fans would react to the drastic changes I've undergone." He says, "From now on, I want to be plain old me."



Richard Worth, left, and Jay Rodriguez of the Groove Collective, Simon Richmond of Palm Skin Productions and the deejay Chillfree at the turntable — acid jazz jamming in New York.

By Guy Garcia  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It's only 10 P.M. on a frigid Friday at the Mercury Lounge, a dimly lit East Village club, and a 10-man acid jazz band called the Groove Collective is already heating things up.

As congas, drums and electric bass lay down a pulsing Latin-tinged beat, the players begin a free-flowing jam that builds from interlocking riffs on keyboards, horns and vibraphones into a galloping jazz groove. Soon the dance floor is packed with a multiracial mix of hipsters in their 20s and 30s, all nodding and bobbing to the percolating beat.

"It's so refreshing," says Kenneth Wilford, 29, a photographer who has recently discovered the acid jazz scene. "I've always loved jazz, but it kind of died out. And I've gotten so tired of rap and grunge. Acid jazz is really positive."

Since it emerged from London's dance club underground five years ago, acid jazz has grown from a cult into a global phenomenon. A fertile fusion of traditional jazz, '70s soul and funk, Latin percussion

and hip-hop rhythms, it has spread from England to America via acid jazz parties staged at clubs like the Cooler and the Supper Club in New York, Brass in Los Angeles and Soul Sance in Philadelphia.

Acid jazz has also taken root in Germany, Brazil and Japan, where local musicians are concocting their own derivations. As a result, some originators of acid jazz have begun to shy away from the term, which they feel no longer describes the diversity of the new hybrid. They prefer names like street soul, electro, jazz 'n' hip-hop and alternative rhythm 'n' blues.

With its upbeat vibe, underground allure and funky beat, acid jazz by whatever name bridges the musical gap between neo-beatniks in their 20s and middle-aged baby boomers. And by tapping the black roots of modern pop, it has introduced a new generation of listeners to vintage jazz and soul.

"It's definitely the hippest thing out there right now," observes Jared Hoffman, president of Instant records, in New York. "You go to any bar or downtown boutique, and this is what you're hearing. It's still underground, but it's growing."

Now acid jazz may be poised to enter the American mainstream. Its increasing in-

fluence has been noted in recent months by both Rolling Stone and Billboard magazines; Billboard devoted most of the cover of its Dec. 17 issue to acid jazz.

The commercial and critical success of groups like Digable Planets, the Brand-New Heavies and Us3, whose album, "Hand on the Torch," has sold more than 700,000 copies in the United States alone, has piqued the interest of major record companies. Island records, for example, has issued a follow-up to its popular compilation "The Rebirth of Cool." Geffen, Sony, Mercury and Warner Brothers all have albums by acid jazz artists due early this year, including new disks by the New York soul-jazz band Repercussions and England's Jamiroquai.

Meanwhile, smaller, independent labels like Instinct, Talkin' Loud in London and Ubiquity in San Francisco are continuing to produce a stream of vintage jazz-funk reissues — acid jazz anthologies and albums by new artists like Greyboy and Jhelisa.

The cross-generational appeal of acid jazz has revitalized the careers of jazz and soul musicians like Bobby Byrd, who was the co-writer and sang on James Brown's "Sex Machine" and who recently released

his first studio album, "On the Move," on Instinct.

Warner Brothers has jumped on the reissue bandwagon with Mwandishi, a double CD of tracks by Herbie Hancock that he recorded with a fusion jazz ensemble for the label between 1970 and 1972.

Acid jazz is also inspiring creative collaborations between jazz veterans and younger stars. "Stolen Moments: Red Hot and Cool" pairs traditional jazz masters like Hancock and Donald Byrd with up-and-coming artists like the rapper and producer Guru and the singer Mc'Shell NdegeOcello.

"It's the music of this decade," asserts Byrd, who worked with Guru on the 1993 jazz-hip-hop album "Jazzmatazz."

**F**OR Byrd the union of hip-hop and jazz was not only natural but inevitable. "The jazz of the 1920s and 1930s was always the music of the kids and the people," says Byrd, who is currently at work on "Jazzmatazz, Vol. 2" and a new incarnation of his pioneering jazz group, the Blackbyrds.

"Jazz was always a dance music until Miles Davis cut the tempo and it became

more of a concert hall experience," he says. "Now it's returning to its roots." Hancock's new record, "Dis Is Da Drum," will be released by Mercury early this year. He describes the record as a mix of African and American street beats overlaid with jazz melodies played on acoustic and electronic instruments.

Gilles Peterson, of Talkin' Loud and the London disk jockey credited with coining the term "acid jazz," now rejects it as too outdated to be meaningful. What started as a lark when he mixed classic jazz numbers with Brazilian percussion tracks and electronic "acid house" dance beats in the late 1980s has evolved into an array of styles that ranges from the electronically sampled jazz groove of Us3 to the eclectic hip-hop of Urban Species to the soulful pop of the Brand-New Heavies.

To me, the spirit of acid jazz is something that was happening in 1989-90, and then it sort of translated differently in different places and became different things," Peterson explains, who now prefers the term "alternative mix." "So that's why I say that acid jazz, as a term, is dead. But if you look at it on a more overall level, it's definitely something that's happening right now."

## Looking Back at John Osborne and a Lifetime of Anger

When the playwright John Osborne died late last month in England, it seemed that only moments before he had shaken the British theater to its foundations. John Mortimer — novelist, playwright and translator — remembers those days in this article he wrote for The New York Times.

By John Mortimer

**O**N Christmas Eve died John Osborne, an unexpected Christian. At 65, his voice of perpetual protest, sometimes magnificent, often vitriolic, occasionally intolerable, always dramatic, was silent.

With it vanished the amused, often quite gentle charm, which was only known to his friends. His singular achievement was to have created a total revolution in the British theater.

The 1950s were a pretty dull time in England. The excitement of the war, and the Labor victory that followed it, had drained away. The theater was a place for respectful revivals.

There were almost no new playwrights. And then, in 1956, an unemployed young actor, living on a barge in the Thames, saw an advertisement in The Stage asking for

new plays for the Royal Court (Shaw's old theater), which had been taken over by George Devine. John Osborne sent in "Look Back in Anger," and we are still reaping the benefits of its extraordinary success.

Strangely enough, "Look Back in Anger" was, in shape, a conventional well-made play of the sort that might have been constructed by Noel Coward or Terence Rattigan. What made it different was that Jimmy Porter, the play's antihero, was the first young voice to cry out for a new generation that had forgotten the war, mistrusted the welfare state and mocked its established rulers with boredom, anger and disgust. It was the first play that got a laugh out of the royal family, and the work gave birth to a long line of sullen young men, often from the north of England, racked with mysterious longings and ill-defined resentment.

But better news for us than all that, "Look Back in Anger" burst open the gates to a flood of new British playwrights. Now we could find fresh voices the way the American theater had already done with Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller.

It didn't happen immediately. The first night was not a success, and the critics were unenthusiastic. "You didn't expect them to like it, did you?" the director, Tony

Richardson, asked the discouraged author.

But that Sunday, Kenneth Tynan, the most influential of the younger critics, wrote a rave review in which he protested that he couldn't love anyone who didn't like "Look Back in Anger."

When Osborne announced that he was writing a new play, George Devine hoped that it would be "a part for Laurence." Osborne said, "Laurence who?" But he and Olivier produced a rare piece of stage magic. "The Entertainer" comes from Osborne's best-loved tradition, the British music hall, which reached its height at the end of the last century as a great popular art with brave, sexy and, for that period, outrageous performers.

**A**T one moment of great grief, Archie Rice, played by Olivier, burst out singing in the deep, tragic tones of Bessie Smith and collapsed slowly at the side of the stage. There has been no more effective moment in the theater since.

In "Luther," Osborne had Albert Finney struggling with his conscience and his constipation and managed, as a British critic said, to get a West End audience fascinated by the problem of salvation through faith.

The plays after "Inadmissible Evidence"

and "A Patriot for Me" may have been less satisfactory, but Osborne remained a great dramatic writer.

The targets changed, the enemy was no longer the establishment, the culturally pretentious, or the girls with nice daddies in country houses who set out to snare and smother men. Now the great fusillade of words was aimed at the young, backpackers, gay-rights activists, trendy priests and all those who would turn the world gray in the name of political correctness.

All he said was calculated to grab the attention of the audience and keep it listening, as when he made the terminally politically incorrect boast, "I have been blessed with God's two greatest gifts, to be born English and heterosexual."

Did he mean all he said, or were his speeches theatrical in the sense that they hovered above reality? Does it matter? In the end we all need a sense of outrage to keep us alive.

He wrote a brilliant volume of autobiography, "A Better Class of Person," an unforgettable account of the suffocating values of lower-middle-class English life with a mother whom he turned with great dramatic effect into the villain of the piece. Englishmen aren't meant to criticize their mothers, but the book, and its sequel, "Al-

most a Gentleman," struck a chord with many readers.

After his first success, Osborne wrote "A Letter of Hate" to the Tribune magazine in which he damned England and his countrymen. In fact, he was as English as Dr. Johnson or Chesterton. He had no sympathy with politicians who "proclaim I believe in Britain," meaning that they believe in a Tory Britain, and that if you suggest that there are a whole lot of things about Britain that stink, then you are a cad."

At his most discontented he said he regarded the idea of exile from his native land as a chilling prospect as the bang of a prison door closing on him.

It was said that Osborne's grandfather had once had an affair with the music hall star and somewhat risqué singer Marie Lloyd. His was what John Osborne saw as the golden age, the turn of the century, when audiences knew Kipling and Shakespeare, and the Bible was still in beautiful English.

Osborne's anger was in defense of old values of courage and honor. It was often unreasonable, wonderfully ill considered and always, as he wrote of Tennessee Williams's plays, "full of private fires and personal visions worth a thousand statements of a thousand politicians."

## Doubleheader: An Inspired Pairing of Rogues and Dangerous Allies

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — One play is just a play, two are an event. The recent history of English-speaking drama from "Nicholas Nickleby" across 15 years to "Angels in America," suggests that audiences like going for the double attraction especially if the joins are inventive.

For the Royal Court and now his new Out of Joint touring company, the director Max Stafford-Clark has already given us the double of Timberlake Wertenbaker's "Our Country's Good" and the play it is about, "The Recruiting Officer."

Now, in a similarly inspired pairing at the Court, we get George Etherege's "Man of Mode" and a new play by Stephen Jeffreys about Etherege and more particularly his real-life central character in that play, Charles II's friend and confidant, the Earl of Rochester.

As portrayed originally by Etherege in 1676, Rochester was a likable kind of rogue and rake who had a way with the ladies but remained oddly unpopular with audiences, which explains why the play was largely neglected for about 200 years. As portrayed by Jeffreys now in "The Libertine," he is a far more complex and even sinister character positively eager to inspire audience loathing but always aware

that nobody can ever hate himself as much as he does.

David Westhead, doubling the leads in both plays, offers a stunning and scabrous libertine: He haunts "The Man of Mode,"

### LONDON THEATER

hurking backstage while it is first performed to remind the cast that life just isn't like that, rather as though the real Macbeth were to be found wandering around the theater explaining how little Shakespeare understood what it really felt like to be a murderous King of Scotland in difficult times.

When it comes to the real thing, Etherege's dark Restoration romp, Stafford-Clark's team seems less entirely sure of itself: Having given us Jeffreys's gloss on the piece, they are uncertain of its original style.

Nevertheless, this is a fascinating insight into the process of period playmaking, and the second that Stafford-Clark has given us. The real Rochester, as exhumed by Jeffreys, was the most dangerous of Charles II's allies and friends: A royalist who was at the same time radically anti-monarchist and deeply subversive, an atheist who finished up a born-again Christian and a lyric poet who traded in pornography, he was a vastly more com-

plex character than Etherege was prepared to write, and Jeffreys has hilariously managed to lift him away from his period, so that we end up with a character out of an early John Osborne tirade rampaging through the periwigs of an altogether other age and tradition.

At the Lyric Studio and soon also to be on a national tour, another actor's cooperative, the Empty Space group, has an equally courageous but none too successful staging of Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse."

This, one of Woolf's more obscure and least dramatic works, is the one about the literary folk on seaside holiday and as a play it is just terrible, not least because

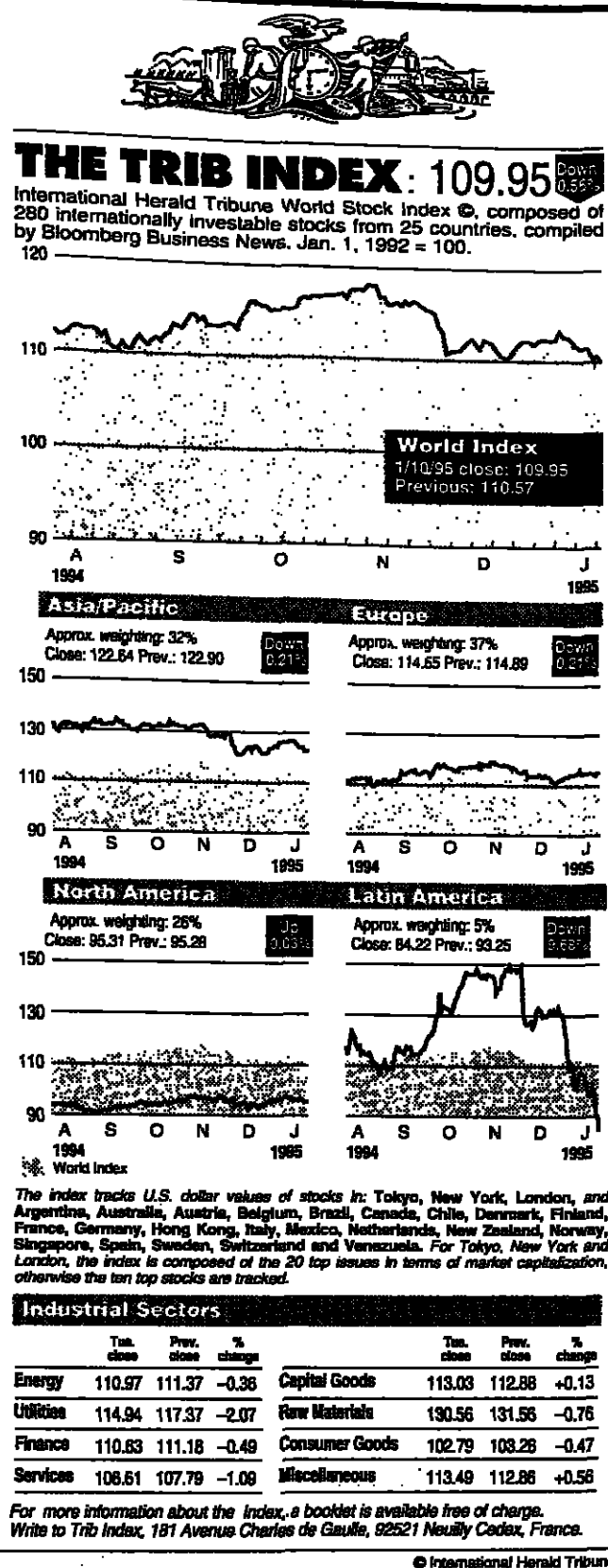
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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	002-400-187	Norway	800-19877
Australia	1-800-551-10	Denmark	1-800-1-8577	Panama	115
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-881-877	Ecuador	1-800-751-7877	Paraguay	196
Austria	029-925-014	El Salvador	254-4777	Peru	108-01
Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	Equatorial Guinea	0024-55-477	Philippines (Manila)	102-611
Bahrain	800-777	Egypt (Cairo)	0020-131	Philippines (Davao)	103-16
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Egypt (Suez)	0020-12	Poland	00104-800-113
Belgium	0800-10014	France	0033-13	Portugal	00351-21-877
Belize	1-800-877-8000	Germany	0049-900-100-3	Romania	1-800-377-8000
Bolivia	00591-213	Ghana	00233-2284	Russia	007-800-077
Brazil	0800-8016	Greece	0030-157	Saudi Arabia	155-4123
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Honduras	00502-1366	Senegal	00221-155-6133
Bulgaria	00359-1619	Hong Kong	00852-2284	Sierra Leone	00232-223
Canada	1-800-877-8000	India	0091-157	Singapore	0065-777-177
Chile	0056-213	Indonesia	0062-800-01-877	South Africa	0-800-49-0001
China	0086-10	Ireland	00353-157	Sweden	0046-900-013
Colombia	0057-135-010	Israel	00972-157	Switzerland	0041-777-811
Croatia	00385-13	Italy	0039-800-13	Syria	00963-155

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## Sweden Tightens Its Belt

### Budget Is Tough On Welfare State

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STOCKHOLM** — Swedish parents with small children and most employees on sick leave will see their government benefits trimmed under an austerity budget presented Tuesday by the Social Democratic government.

Even the royal family will have to tighten its belt if Parliament passes the proposed cuts. Finance Minister Goran Persson called his plan "the most powerful package ever presented in Europe."

It marks a milestone in Sweden's retreat from the lavish welfare state that once made this country the envy of the industrialized world. But analysts said it would not restore confidence in the economy.

"This is not enough," said Carl Skogberg, a bond analyst at JP Bank. "Just to stabilize the budget is not ambitious enough. We are already looking ahead to the supplementary budget in April."

Swedish government bond prices tumbled after details of the budget were released, pushed lower by comments from Bjorn Wahlroth, head of the insurer Skandia Forsakrings AB, which last year boycotted government bonds because of the state of Sweden's finances. Mr. Wahlroth said he was unhappy with the new budget and that the boycott would continue.

The yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond rose to 11.16 percent from 11.06 percent Monday.

The 1995-96 budget proposal contained outlays worth 21.7 billion kronor (\$2.9 billion) aimed at breaking the spiraling national debt.

Mr. Persson predicted the debt would stop growing by

See CUTBACKS, Page 12

## Japan's Brokers Face Hard Times As Volume Slides

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO** — The Tokyo stock market managed its first gain of the year on Tuesday but for most of Japan's brokerages it was just another day of losses.

With investors worried by the threat of inflation in the United States and doubts

about the pace of Japanese economic recovery, trading has been anemic — so much so that almost no major Japanese securities company is profitable.

In the West, market forces unleashed by tough trading environments are disciplining securities companies. Hundreds of employees have been fired on Wall Street. In London, S.G. Warburg Group PLC flirted with, but failed to be acquired by, Morgan Stanley & Co.

The U.S.-Japan agreement to liberalize Tokyo's financial services market, reached Tuesday, marks a step toward acceptance of market forces by the Japanese government. But when it comes to the domestic securities industry, the Ministry of Finance has other ideas: a slow and controlled process of restructuring, putting a premium on jobs and financial stability over market efficiency.

The result, analysts say, will be a steady decline in the financial strength of Japan's mid-tier brokers, leading to mergers, some of which may have to be arranged by the Ministry of Finance.

The companies sit on large capital bases and can withstand losses for several more years. But they are gradually shrinking as of

See TOKYO, Page 13

## Mexican Debacle Sends Tremors Further South

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MEXICO CITY** — Mexican stocks suffered their biggest one-day decline in almost seven years, plummeting 6.8 percent on Tuesday and dragging other Latin American markets down, after investors shunned the beleaguered country's weekly debt auction.

Brazilian shares slumped 10 percent, the Argentine market tumbled 9 percent and Chile fell 5 percent.

The Latin American component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 9.68 percent, to 84.25. The Mexican government sold less than a fifth of the \$400 million worth of debt that it offered

on Tuesday, spurring speculation the government would not be able to raise money to finance its operations and pay people who already own its bonds. Foreigners currently own about 80 percent of the \$36 billion worth of dollar-indexed Tesobonos issued by Mexico.

Mexican shares plummeted shortly after the auction ended. The exchange index plunged 142.36 points, to 1,961.69, its biggest decline since March 16, 1988. The dollar closed at 5.85 pesos, up from 5.375 Monday.

The drop meant the peso had fallen 41 percent against the dollar since Dec. 19, the day before the government devalued its currency and plunged

See PESO, Page 12

partners to compete against Telekom on individual projects such as cellular telephone systems, VIAG is the first German company to net an ally as powerful as BT to offer a broad spectrum of services.

Deutsche Bank Research, in a recent report, listed 26 domestic and foreign companies that are believed to be eager to nibble away at Telekom's domain. Telekom, for its part, is seeking regulatory approval for an alliance with France Telecom and Sprint Corp.

"It's in their interest to play down the importance of potential competition ahead of their flotation," said Jonathan Lee, an analyst at James Capel & Co. "Telekom currently has some of the highest prices in Europe, the quality of their service isn't very good, they have enormous debt, huge pension liabilities and they're not very profitable."

While it is indeed likely that there will be "a rationalization, probably toward the end of the decade," in European telecommunications services, Telekom has more to fear than British Telecom, according to Mr. Lee. See TELEKOM, Page 13

fast-growing German market. Analysts say the market, valued at 70 billion Deutsche marks (\$45 billion) a year, will double in size by the end of the decade, surpassing even car manufacturing in economic significance.

In London, British Telecommunications said it would team up with VIAG AG, a diversified German utility, to offer a range of telecommunications services, including access to the voice and data services of its U.S. partner, MCI Communications Corp.

Separately, Northern Telecom and Deutsche Aerospace AG, a division of Daimler-Benz AG, announced plans to form a venture that would sell infrastructure to other telecommunications companies operating in Germany and Eastern Europe.

Sir Iain Vallance, chairman of British Telecommunications, called his company's deal with VIAG "a major step in our plans to become a leading alternative to selected incumbent European operators such as Deutsche Telekom" in the international arena for voice, data and multimedia services.

While other German companies have sought international

partners to compete against Telekom on individual projects such as cellular telephone systems, VIAG is the first German company to net an ally as powerful as BT to offer a broad spectrum of services.

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## MEDIA MARKETS

### Slowly, Le Monde Changes

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — It is a measure of Le Monde's established place in France's political and intellectual world that as soon as the daily newspaper said it would change its design to make its pages more readable, it felt the need to reassure readers it would not change that much.

It has kept its word. Just two weeks after the 50th anniversary of its founding, the new Le Monde appeared on the stands on Monday with the same logo and same tabloid size as before, carrying its customary cartoon on the front page as well as inside pages of news and analysis uninterrupted by photographs.

"We are the daily of the French elite," Jean-Marie Colombani, the afternoon daily's editor, said recently. The implication is clear: Le Monde may want to increase its readership, but it is not about to turn populist to do so.

Still, a closer look at the new format shows that change is afoot. The paper's front-page editorial — sometimes signed, sometimes unsigned — has disappeared and, in its place, an American-style editorial page has been created, with two unsigned editorials and opinion pieces by outside contributors.

Its sections — international, France, society, economics, culture, and others — have been clearly defined. As a measure of the importance that Le Monde wants to give to economic news, its business and finance section is no longer tucked into the back of the paper.

Further, by introducing a new typography, redesigned pages, and, starting in March, a new weekend color magazine, the daily hopes to make itself more accessible to readers.

Pages of type are broken up more often by graphics and cartoons, though the only photos to appear so far are in advertisements.

Le Monde has good reasons to reach out. Its circulation has fallen to 330,000 from its 445,000 in 1980. It has also felt the squeeze of falling ad income in the last two years of the present recession, losing \$8.3 million in 1993 and \$3.8 million in 1994.

The paper hopes to break even this year by increasing readership 5 percent and to go into the black in 1996. Last month, Le Monde reorganized its corporate structure and is now looking for \$40 million from outside investors.

"If we had done nothing, we would have been practically forced to go into bankruptcy at the end of 1994," said Olivier Biffaud, who heads the association of about 200 journalists who own a one-third share of the newspaper's stock.

The "new world" — as Le Monde's word-playing publicists call it — arrives just four months after the left-of-center daily Liberation was overhauled, changing its layout, doubling its size, and adding new sections in an effort to find new readers of its own.

For Le Monde, which was founded by Hubert Beuve-Méry in December 1944, just four months after the liberation of Paris from Nazi occupation, its main selling points remain its seriousness and independence.

Le Monde can at least feel confident that it has not lost its bite. Last year, President François Mitterrand said he had stopped reading the paper out of irritation with its criticism of the government. Inside Le Monde, of course, no one believed him.

## Sodexo Set To Purchase U.K. Caterer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — The French catering and services company Sodexo SA said Tuesday that it planned to buy Gardner Merchant Ltd., a British caterer, for \$550 million (\$854.4 million).

The move had been expected after a British newspaper carried a report on Sunday saying that Sodexo was carrying out checks on Gardner Merchant as a possible acquisition candidate.

The French company said the acquisition would be partly financed by a capital increase valued at 1.1 billion French francs (\$204 million). Financière Sodexo, the holding company of Sodexo, will take up a major part of the issue.

A loan of about 2.2 billion francs will also help pay for the acquisition, while the rest of the money will come from Sodexo's treasury, it said.

"The impact of this operation on the net profit per share of Sodexo will be positive for the year 1995/96," the company said.

Forté PLC, which runs Britain's largest network of hotels, holds a 20 percent stake in Gardner Merchant.

(Reuters, AFP)

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Source: Reuters.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Jan. 10									
Cross Rates		D.M.	J.P.	Lira	D.F.	E.P.	S.F.	Yen	C\$ Pesos
American \$	1.72	1.65	0.93	0.36	—	1.644	1.341	1.717	1.215
British £	21.475	65.49	10.985	5.995	1.494	8.375	4.654	6.230	9.939
French F	1.594	2.612	—	1.893	0.474	1.657	1.056	1.508	1.107
German M	1.502	2.612	—	1.893	0.474	1.657	1.056	1.508	1.107
Italian L	1.502	2.612	—	1.893	0.474	1.657	1.056	1.508	1.107
Japanese Y	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00
Spanish P	1.663	2.612	—	1.893	0.474	1.657	1.056	1.508	1.107
Portuguese Esc	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian B	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Dutch G	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Australian A	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Canadian C	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Israeli S	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Chinese Y	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.27
Indian Rupee	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83	47.83
Thai Baht	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83
South African R	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
South Korean W	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Philippine P	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Indonesian Rp	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00
Malaysian M	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Thai Baht	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83
South African R	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
South Korean W	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Philippine P	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
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South African R	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
South Korean W	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Philippine P	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Indonesian Rp	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00
Malaysian M	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Thai Baht	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83	54.83
South African R	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
South Korean W	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Philippine P	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
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Indonesian Rp	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00	1,547.00
Malaysian M</									



## MARKET DIARY

## Rush to Deutsche Mark Undermines the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar fell against European currencies on Tuesday as investors flocked to the Deutsche mark and deserted Southern European currencies.

Unstable political outlooks in Spain and Italy drove the peseta

## Foreign Exchange

and lira to record lows against the mark. This weakened the dollar because investors holding less actively traded currencies, like those of Southern Europe, often buy dollars and then sell those dollars for marks.

The dollar closed here at 1.5338 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5370 DM on Monday. It fell to 5.2965 French francs from 5.3145 francs and to 1.2875 Swiss francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5635.

"The dollar got caught in the crossfire of mark buying for peripheral European currencies," said Tom Hoge, corporate currency trader for Bank of New York. "While that's going on,

it's tough for the dollar to gain any headway against the mark."

But the dollar did manage to gain against the yen, rising to 100.035 yen from 99.90.

Support against the Japanese currency came from Japan's agreement with the United States to let more foreign pension fund managers do business in the country, said Jeffrey Yu, senior currency dealer at Sanwa Bank in New York.

Some support also came from comments from Robert Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary-designate. Mr. Rubin said he favored a strong dollar.

The dollar was not fazed by comments from Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who testified before a joint meeting of the House and Senate budget committees. Mr. Greenspan said that if Congress dealt now with Social Security problems that are anticipated in the future, long-term interest rates would fall immediately.

He also said eliminating capital gains tax would cause little revenue loss. (APX) *Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder*

## PESO: Problems Spread South

Continued from Page 11

1990, now yield 13.49 percent. The 1990 restructuring plan was suggested by Nicholas Brady, the former U.S. secretary of the Treasury.

## U.S. Stocks

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo of Argentina met with investors in New York to try and convince them Argentina would not follow

Mexico's course and devalue its currency as well.

Brazilian officials similarly downplayed the 10 percent share drop. Foreign investment accounts for about a quarter of trading. Share prices rose 60 percent last year in Brazil, in part because of a surge in foreign investment.

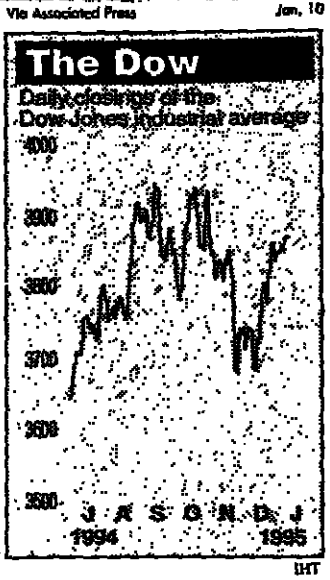
## Motorola Spurs Big Board

Share prices in New York ended only modestly higher on Tuesday but computer shares, buoyed by record earnings for Motorola, posted major gains.

The Dow Jones industrial index, which has risen as much as 30.96 points in the session, closed 5.39 points higher, at 3,861.35. Advancers outnumbered decliners by a ratio of 12 to 10 and volume surged to 351.27 million shares on the Big Board, up from 278.72 million shares on Monday.

Motorola, which rose as much as 4% to an all-time high of 63, closed up 2% at 61%. The share lifted a number of other computer shares as Intel climbed 3% to 66%, IBM rose 1/4% to 76% and LSI Logic climbed 1% to 41%.

Teléfonos de México tumbled along with other Mexican shares: its American depositary receipts tumbled 2% to 33%.



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1994	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
1995	3,800	3,800	3,800	0

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1994	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
1995	3,800	3,800	3,800	0

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1994	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
1995	3,800	3,800	3,800	0

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1994	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
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## U.S./AT THE CLOSE

## Producer Prices Rose 1.7% in 1994

**WASHINGTON (Bloomberg)** — Prices paid to factories, farmers and other producers rose a scant 1.7 percent in 1994, marking the fourth consecutive year of almost no inflation in wholesale prices. U.S. government figures showed Tuesday.

The Labor Department said its prices-paid index rose 0.2 percent in December. The core rate, which excludes often volatile food and energy costs, also increased 0.2 percent. Falling energy prices last month offset higher food costs.

The report sets the stage for a slight increase in the 1995 index to an annual rate of about 3 percent, said Raymond Stone, a managing director at Stone & McCarthy Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey.

## International Paper's Income Soars

**NEW YORK (Reuters)** — International Paper Co. said Tuesday that its income and sales jumped in the fourth quarter, and the company predicted strong results in 1995.

In the latest quarter, the company's income rose 54 percent from the corresponding 1993 period, to \$154 million, as sales were up 21 percent, at \$4.1 billion. For all of 1994, profit was up 24 percent, at \$357 million, while sales rose 9 percent, to \$15 billion.

The company said it expected sharply higher profits in 1995 as the supply of all of its paper and packaging products remains tight with very high demand.

Motorola Inc.'s shares jumped \$2.875, to \$61.75, on Tuesday after the company reported higher-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings last Monday. Motorola's fourth-quarter earnings of \$515 million, or 87 cents a share, showed a rise of 51 percent from the year-earlier period. Analysts had been predicting income of about 70 cents a share. (Bloomberg)

## America West Plans 1,000 Layoffs

**PHOENIX (AP)** — America West Airlines Inc., clear of bankruptcy court and with seven profitable quarters behind it, has announced it will lay off 10 percent of its work force to stay competitive.

In disclosing plans Monday to cut 1,100 of its 11,500 jobs, the carrier said most of the employees who remain would get raises and productivity bonuses of up to 25 percent of their base pay.

## Rockefeller Center Tax Bill Is Paid

**NEW YORK (Bloomberg)** — Rockefeller Center Properties Trust Inc. has lodged a bill as the group that owns the New York City landmark paid \$20 million in property taxes it was revealed on Tuesday, making it less likely the owners will default on the property's mortgage.

Speculation has been mounting that the owner, Rockefeller Group Inc., is close to defaulting on the \$1.3 billion mortgage in an attempt to restructure the loan. Rockefeller Center Properties holds the mortgage. The semiannual property tax payment was made on Jan. 3, a spokesman for Rockefeller Center Properties confirmed Tuesday.

## For the Record

**MCI Communications Corp.** said it signed a seven-year agreement to provide telecommunications services to General Electric Co., MCI's largest commercial contract ever. The agreement exceeds MCI's previous largest contracts of \$250 million with Bank of America and Citicorp, a spokesman said. (Bloomberg)

**Polaroid Corp.** said it expected to report lower operating profit for 1994 than previously estimated, and it is considering a range of actions to improve profitability this year. A spokesman declined to say if those actions could include job cuts. (Bloomberg)

**Donald Trump, CDL Hotels of Singapore and a group of banks** led by Citibank have agreed to jointly own and manage New York's landmark Plaza Hotel. The partners reached the agreement on Friday, Mr. Trump said. Mr. Trump said he would continue to own a 51 percent stake in the luxury hotel and manage the property. While Mr. Trump is owner of record of the Plaza, where suites go for as much as \$3,000 a night, the banks control the property after a 1993 restructuring of its mortgage. (Bloomberg)

**Northwest Airlines Corp.** lenders and unions waived a requirement that it raise \$235 million of capital by mid-1996. (Bloomberg)

**Washington Post Co.** withdrew from the wireless telephone business on Monday, selling almost all of its 70 percent financial stake in the start-up company American Personal Communications. Post executives said they were not prepared to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to the federal government for a license that had been promised for free to the company. (WP)

## CUTBACKS: Faced With Spiraling Deficit, Sweden Slashes Benefits

Continued from Page 11

1997. Now at \$175 billion, the debt will still be more than 90 percent of the gross domestic product.

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's minority government will need the support of at least one other party for the budget to pass.

"These are necessary but painful savings," said Mr. Persson, adding the Social Demo-

cratic Party had concentrated the latest round of cutbacks on entitlements to individuals and families to avoid weakening the finances of schools, hospitals and other institutions.

"It will be noticed in every Swedish household," Mr. Persson said.

If further cuts should be necessary in the future, Mr. Persson said one possibility would be to sell some national assets.

The cuts in the proposed budget include lowering of parental leave compensation from 80 percent of an individual's salary to 75 percent for 10 months, and from 90 percent to 85 percent for one month reserved for each parent.

The sick leave compensation would be set at 75 percent of an individual's salary, instead of a current system with no money on the first day and differing

compensation depending on length of absence.

General child allowances also would be cut, as would pension benefits, housing allowances, foreign aid, environmental protection measures and money for the labor department to counter unemployment.

The royal family would get \$730,000 less than the current \$9.5 million a year. (Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Jan. 10

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# China Threatens U.S. Carmakers In Trade Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China gave its clearest warning yet to the Big Three U.S. carmakers Tuesday that any move by Washington to impose sanctions over copyright violations would result in a trade conflict eventually occurring, and noted that all three were negotiating big deals in China.

## Optus and Packer Relaunch Plan To Wire Australia

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Optus Communications Pty., Continental CableVision Inc. of the United States and Kerry Packer, the Australian financier, said Tuesday they revived their plan to develop a cable system worth \$3 billion Australian dollars (\$2.29 billion) to provide pay television and local-phone services.

The announcement comes less than two months after Mr. Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. abandoned a similar plan involving Optus, Continental and Seven Network of Australia.

Mr. Packer holds 5 percent of the revamped venture, although he has options to raise that stake to as much as 20 percent. Mr. Packer held 20 percent of the earlier venture.

"Packer appears to be hedging his bets somewhat," said Bob Peters, media analyst at ANZ Capital. The regrouping follows clarification last month of government policy that lets cable operators negotiate access to their network on commercial terms rather than having the government set the criteria.

Ford, for example, said Tuesday it was negotiating to build 100,000 cars a year in China by the end of the century.

China has said it would retaliate if the United States carried out its threat to impose trade sanctions on goods worth \$1 billion if the two sides do not reach agreement on protection of intellectual-property rights by Feb. 4.

U.S. sanctions "would suspend any ongoing negotiations with American companies on the establishment of large automobile joint-venture projects in China," the official daily said.

While warning that the retaliation would affect all U.S. exporters and investors, Chinese authorities have said the auto sector would bear the brunt of the impact of a trade war.

The China Daily said Ford's plan, which calls for launching production of the Taurus model with a Chinese partner by 1998, was under threat.

"We are concerned that there is a potential conflict," said James Paulsen, president of Ford China Operations. "I suppose if the suspension was very, very protracted then we would have to find another way to participate in the Asian market."

The China Daily said halting deals with U.S. automakers would provide a window of opportunity for European and Japanese companies to tap China's rapidly growing market. It noted that while China's population is 1.2 billion, there were only 1.2 million sedans on the road. (AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

**U.S. Car Sales Up in Japan**  
U.S. automakers saw their sales in Japan jump in 1994, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

Sales of imported vehicles from the United States, including cars produced at Japanese plants in the United States, jumped 68.2 percent in 1994, to 91,643 units, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said.

# Tokyo Unwinds Fiber Plan Information Highway Ends at the Curb

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's government and industry, having second thoughts about one of this country's most ambitious technology projects, have quietly scaled back a plan to extend optical fiber to every home.

The change reflects doubts that every consumer will need or want the cornucopia of multimedia information and services that could be delivered by high-capacity fibers.

It also reflects criticism that Japan's plans for the information age rely too heavily on optical-fiber lines, to the exclusion of mobile telephones, satellites, cable television and other forms of communication.

Japan's main phone company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., has long had a vision to connect every home and business in the country with high-capacity optical fibers by the year 2015, at a cost of \$400 billion. That plan, which sparked fears that the United States would fall behind Japan, was one of the spurs to efforts to develop an American "national information infrastructure."

But Japanese officials now say that while a nationwide optical-fiber network is still planned and the completion date has been moved up to the year 2010, the fibers will not extend to every home.

Rather, the network will go to local areas or to the curb, according to a plan released last month by NTT. If a home then were to want an optical-fiber connection, service could be provided within a month.

Extending fiber to the home is not a "concrete target," Kanichiro Arimoto, an official at the communications policy bureau of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, said Monday at a press conference reviewing the ministry's policies for the coming year.

"We decided not to build a complete network if there is no demand for it," a company spokesman said.

Japan's government also seems to be having doubts about putting all its technological eggs in the optical-fiber basket, according to some press reports and analysts here.

One sign of that, according to these reports, is that the telecommunications ministry's plans for this year put more emphasis than in the past on expanding mobile communications and digital satellite broadcasting.

"They are trying to admit that they made a mistake," said one government official.

Japan has a history of embarking on ambitious long-term technology projects that end up obsolete by the time they are finished. It began developing high-definition television more than 20 years ago, choosing the analog technology that was available then. But now that the HDTV system has reached the market, it is in danger of becoming obsolete because of

digital systems developed in the last few years. Critics have been urging the telecommunications ministry not to focus exclusively on the optical fiber network because technology is shifting so rapidly.

Last May, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, a rival of the telecommunications ministry, issued its own plan for spurring the development of information industries in Japan. It called for "diverse" methods of communication and competition among different kinds of service.

The thin glass fibers, which transmit pulses of light, can deliver reams of digital information, including multiple video channels. But

## The telecommunications ministry's plans for this year put more emphasis than in the past on expanding mobile communications and digital satellite broadcasting.

other methods such as coaxial cables or compressed information squeezed over copper lines might be sufficient for households. Computer networks that do not require optical fibers to each home or office are flourishing already in the United States.

The telecommunications ministry's plans for the nationwide fiber network suffered a bit of a blow recently when the Finance Ministry refused to include interest-free loans for the construction of the network in the budget for next fiscal year. The Finance Ministry approved funding for about \$300 million in low-interest loans instead.

Mr. Arimoto said the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is "almost satisfied with that and that plans would not be slowed."

NTT, once a government monopoly, has seen its profit results tumble as competitors have moved into the long-distance business. "They are now reluctant to put too much fiber to the home as a universal service because they are afraid of losing money," said Izumi Aizu, project director at the Center for Global Communications at the International University of Japan.

He said the fact that fiber will not be extended to the home will not have much immediate effect on efforts to build the network because that stage would not have been reached for another 15 years or so anyway.

# China Sets 9% Target For Growth In 1995

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has set ambitious economic targets for 1995, saying it will cut inflation to 15 percent and cool growth to 9 percent, the Xinhua news agency said on Tuesday.

Analysts said the numbers were optimistic.

The 1995 forecasts were made by economists from the State Statistics Bureau and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The economists also said interest rates would come into play in a more flexible role in the economy this year.

The targets follow a year in which inflation soared to more than 24 percent and economic growth defied a credit crunch and government belt-tightening to hit 11.8 percent.

Two foreign analysts said the Chinese government's targets

tended to be based more on wishful thinking than on scientific analysis.

Last year, inflation was more than double the forecast 10 percent while economic growth exceeded the 9 percent target. Growth in fixed-asset investment and money supply also exceeded predictions.

"This year's forecasts are not necessarily as unattainable as the ones set last year, but getting inflation down to 15 percent is still pretty ambitious," said a western diplomat.

Many within the government continued to support even higher growth, he added, because of fears that a sharp slowdown would cause social unrest.

Fresh numbers released by the State Statistics Bureau indicated that the Chinese economy may indeed be slowing.

Industrial production rose 15.5 percent in December from a year ago, compared to a 23.6 percent rise in November. "The trend of industrial growth is definitely slowing down," said Huan Guocang, an economist for J.P. Morgan Hong Kong Ltd. (AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	7,541.72	7,528.88	+0.17
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,137.20	2,181.66	-2.04
Sydney All Ordinaries	1800	1,855.70	1,858.90	-0.17
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2000	19,501.45	19,444.92	+0.29
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	923.88	937.05	-1.46
Bangkok SET	1000	1,325.99	1,347.99	-1.63
Seoul Composite Stock	1000	993.45	998.32	-0.49
Taipei Weighted Price	1000	6,756.88	6,869.08	-1.63
Manila PSE	1000	2,857.01	2,704.98	+1.77
Jakarta Stock Index	1000	468.70	477.04	-1.75
New Zealand NZSE-40	1000	1,924.16	1,911.35	+0.67
Bombay National Index	1000	1,742.10	1,776.29	-1.92

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.** is prepared to reject a request from the management of MCA Inc. its U.S. film studio, for more autonomy, Kyodo news agency quoted Yoichi Morishita, Matsushita's president, as saying. Executives from the two companies are to meet Wednesday in Osaka.

• **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Sony Corp.** said they were among the companies that would be fined by Japan's Fair Trade Commission for rigging bids on local government orders for screens used in stadiums.

• **Bandai Co.**, the Japanese toymaker, has raised its earnings forecast to 20 billion yen (\$197 million) from 13 billion yen for the financial year to March because of a surge in U.S. sales of Mighty Morphin Power Rangers toys.

• **Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Bhd.**, Malaysia's only private TV channel, said pretax profit rose 2 percent to 33.7 million ringgit (\$13 million); the company said investments for additional programming to fill increased broadcast hours had reduced profit.

• **Samsung Co.**, South Korea's largest conglomerate, has sent its chairman, Kang Jin Gu and nine other top executives to North Korea to study possible business ventures.

• **Vietnam** posted a trade deficit of \$900 million in 1994, up from \$200 million in 1993. Imports rose to a record \$4.5 billion from \$3.2 billion, while exports grew to \$3.6 billion from \$3 billion.

• **Vietnam** has upheld strict advertising rules that bar foreign ad companies from doing business in the country.

• **National Semiconductor Corp.**, the U.S. electronics giant, will spend \$130 million upgrading its regional manufacturing facility in Singapore because of increased Asian sales.

• **Mitsui & Co.** and **Toyo Engineering Corp.** of Japan, along with **Fluor Corp.** and **Mission Energy Co.** of the United States, have won a \$1.8 billion order to build two thermal power stations in Indonesia. (AFP, AP, Bloomberg)

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg		12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg		12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg		12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg	
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## SPORTS

## Götschl Wins by Flake, Men Are Snowed Out

FLACHAU, Austria — Renate Götschl of Austria won one of Tuesday's super-G races, in the closest three-day finish in a women's competition in 25 years, as the weather again affected the World Cup schedule, this time providing too much snow.

The 19-year-old Götschl, timed in 1 minute, 21.67 seconds, won her race by a hundredth of a second over Katja Seizinger of Germany, the Olympic downhill champion. Third, .02 second back, was Spela Pretnar of Slovenia.

The snow, starting before dawn and continuing through the day, dumped more than 35 centimeters (14 inches) on the course. It affected the women's race in the morning, with Götschl having better visibility at the time she skied than the seeded skiers in the top 15, then it forced the postponement of a men's super-G, scheduled for the afternoon. That race was not immediately rescheduled.

A lack of snow has changed a number of races throughout the European season, leading to the unique doubleheader scheduled for both men and women on the same day at the same place.

"The conditions were not the same for everybody, but that's sport and we have to live with this," said Seizinger. "We perform in the outdoors and should be glad that it's snowing."

It was the closest women's World Cup race since .01 separated the top three in

a giant slalom in 1969 at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, where Austria's Berni Rauter finished just ahead of two Americans tied for second, Marilyn Cochran and Karen Budge.

The organizers at Flachau halted the women's race for about five minutes after the first 15 skiers, including Seizinger, had come down.

A number of competitors needed to clear the snow from their goggles as they raced down the course that dropped 553 meters (1,813 feet).

Götschl, with starting position 34 and much better conditions than the first 15 starters, got her third World Cup victory. She previously won a super-G and a combined event.

"It was a crazy race," she said. "Everything worked for me. I had a moment of good visibility and certain competitors couldn't see anything."

Four of the first dozen racers either fell or missed a gate. Florence Masnada of France stopped, waving her arms in frustration, while Astrid Lodeemel of Norway took off her goggles rather than continuing to wipe them on the way down.

"There a lot of problems in the middle part of the race and I had to wipe my goggles twice," said Seizinger, who was 14th down the hill. Another skier later, the race was stopped, then continued.

Alexandra Meissnitzer of Austria finished fourth in 1:21.91, having been the first racer down the hill. Fifth was Alenka Dovzan of Slovenia, in 1:21.94.



Soldiers coming back from the men's piste were covered with snow.

with Hilde Gerg of Germany came in sixth, clocked in 1:21.97.

Heidi Zeller-Bähler of Switzerland remained in the overall World Cup lead for women with 635 points. Seizinger moved into second with 598 points.

The women head to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, next for a slalom and another super-G this weekend. The men move to Kitzbühel, Austria, for two downhill, a slalom and a combined event starting Friday.

## The Honeymoon Hiatus

LONDON — Fidelity was never the strongest tie between players and clubs in soccer's international market. Managers cover another's prize goal scorer the way some men fancy another's mistress, and the length of the affair has less to do with the words on a contract than the time they feel compatible.

Thus, in 24 hours, three leading strikers have been suddenly sold. Romario, the Brazilian who won the World Cup six months ago, is on his way from Barcelona back home to Rio de Janeiro to join the Flamengo team.

Anthony Yeboah, the Ghanaian who tops the scoring chart in Germany, has left Eintracht Frankfurt for the English team Leeds United.

And Andy Cole, whose 41 goals last season broke the greatest feat of a century for Newcastle United, has now set a British record as the first \$10 million man of the English league. He is about to join Manchester United.

Is it that time of year when players grow footloose? Are these strikers the gypsies of soccer's high road to riches? Or is it coincidence that three plums have been shaken off the tree at the same time? All of that and more.

Soccer today is the wealthiest trade in human bondage outside American sports. Goal scorers are the personification of the scramble for glory and wealth; they are rare creatures in a business that chases the end product to excessive lengths.

But the millions now invested on the prolific are always a gamble. The players are not commodities, they cannot be relied upon, whether they go, like light bulbs that fit into a socket. They are flesh and bone, with human frailties of mind, body and spirit. Moving them is a complicated issue, and to illustrate the point, Romario, Yeboah and Cole are all uncertain of their next game for totally different reasons.

Romario will achieve his heart's desire, "to play in the red and black of Flamengo," only if the finances of that Brazilian club are as much in the black as his new president, Kleber Leite, professes them to be.

Leite claims that Romario, a hero in Barcelona barely two months ago, needs to be released from European captivity for "human and sentimental" reasons. He further claims that several companies, among them a brewer, a shopping center, a sports wear line and a TV network, and even the city government, will pay the transfer fee. Barcelona officials, naturally enough, are requiring bank guarantees before parting with Romario in exchange for a reported \$7 million fee.

No problem, Leite said Tuesday. Romario will be home within 48 hours. Interesting: Leite gained control of Flamengo by showing how destitute the great club had become. It now owes about \$20 million.

Romario has long been a star worthy of his glitter, able to conjure goals out of thin air, with a boyish ability to display the game as an expression of fun. Yet if it is true that he returned to Barcelona after his Christmas vacation demanding a move to Rio or else he would sulk and never give of his best for the Catalans, then our affair, too, is over. The man cannot have our admiration while holding to ransom the basic tenet of giving of his best while under a contract that pays him upward of \$1.6 million a year.

Johan Cruyff, his manager at Barcelona, relegated Romario to the substitute's bench. But even when, last Saturday, the team was humiliated, 5-0, by its archrival Real Madrid, Romario was in eclipse when he did take the field.

"Genius," the old English trainer, Joe Mercer, used to say, "is fine when it's on song. When it goes off it's worse than useless because it contaminates."

SO CRUYFF IS GETTING rid of the genius. He also threatens Hristo Stoichkov, the new European player of the year, who disgraced himself on Saturday by stomping on the knee of a fallen Madrid player, and received the 11th red card of his petulant career in Barcelona.

Total Football, which Barcelona claims for its motto, has overnight become total capitulation. Something similar has afflicted Yeboah. In

Germany he stoutly resisted distressing racist abuse to outscore everyone else in the Bundesliga. He got 18 goals in 21 games last season and was on a similar tear this time when he fell into what his team's coach regarded as bad company.

Frankfurt's coach, Jupp Heynckes, ordered extra training for his players. Three, Yeboah, Maurizio Gaudino, and the Nigerian Jay Okacha, refused. So Heynckes declared their romance at an end. Gaudino, also accused of dealing in stolen cars, fled to Manchester City. Yeboah has tentatively followed to England.

He signed up for Leeds United on a \$5 million contract that has get-out clauses on both sides. Leeds made a down payment and only when Yeboah obtains working papers, only if he and the club prove compatible, will the union be consecrated.

Meanwhile, there is the supposedly less complex matter of Cole's moving from one English team to another. The fee is settled, \$9 million of cash plus Manchester's transfer to Newcastle of the young Northern Irish winger Keith Gillespie. (Although, when the teams play against each other this coming Sunday, to spare everyone's blushes, neither man will play that day.)

In wait, however, is the small, cautionary, matter of a medical exam.

Cole is a 23-year-old whose instincts as a goal thief make him special and esteemed far beyond his years. In his still younger days, he was rejected by Arsenal on the grounds, not of inability, but of the character to persevere. That doubt is now Arsenal's misfortune, its financial embarrassment, its loss on the playing field. But another one needs examination.

Last fall, Cole's wispy legs seemed to rebel against the incessant burden of bearing a highly prized striker playing up to 70 times a year. His problem was diagnosed as shin splints, a fatigue caused by stress to the muscles on bone.

Rest was the cure. Newcastle ordered Cole to take that rest, but since his return he has failed in nine matches to resurrect his scoring act. So Manchester's gamble is on mind and body; the spirit is willing if the shins can take it.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

## FIFA Fires 2 Directors For Shake-Up Dispute

ZURICH — FIFA announced Tuesday that its media director, Guido Tognoni, and its competitions director, Miguel Galan, had been fired.

Soccer's governing body, in a terse statement, said, "Following a reorganization of the FIFA general secretariat ordered by the president, Dr. Joao Havelange, and in consultation with the FIFA director of the press department, Guido Tognoni, and the director of the competitions department, Miguel Galan, have now been relieved of their duties with thanks for services rendered."

Tognoni said his dismissal came as "a shock" and that he would seek legal advice. Both men had been promoted from department head to the official title of director just before Christmas.

Joseph Blatter, the general secretary, said both had been unhappy with the appointment of Michel Zen-Ruffin as deputy general secretary. Zen-Ruffin, 36, is a Swiss referee who has been Blatter's legal adviser and a member of several FIFA committees.

"They couldn't accept that I appointed the youngest of the management group as my deputy," Blatter said. "It was them or me. I can only work on the basis of trust and confidence."

He said that Walter Gagg, head of FIFA's technical department, would take over Galan's duties, while the public relations department would be directly overseen by himself.

Tognoni, 44, who is Swiss, joined FIFA as press officer in 1984. Galan, 48, of Chile, has worked for FIFA for 20 years. Blatter promoted him to the competitions post in 1982. (Reuters, AP)

## SIDELINES

## Both 49ers and Steelers

## Are 7-Point Favorites

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Emmitt Smith's injury and the betting public's fascination with the San Francisco 49ers has led oddsmakers to make the 49ers a 7-point pick over Dallas in the NFC championship game on Sunday, while the Pittsburgh Steelers were made a 7-point favorite over the San Diego Chargers in the AFC title game.

In the regular season game with the Cowboys, which San Francisco won, 21-14, the 49ers were favored by 3 points.

• The trustees overseeing the sale of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers rejected a \$163 million bid by local investors as being too low. The Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos, reportedly has offered at least \$200 million, and would relocate the team in the former NFL city.

## For the Record

Bookmakers paid about \$590,000 in bribes to soccer players to rig matches last year in the Malaysian League, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department said. At least 47 players, of the 60 arrested since August, reportedly have confessed to fixing games. (AP)

## Quotable

• Nick Canepa in the San Diego Union-Tribune: "There are a lot of dentists out there who wish this hockey strike would get settled."

## SCOREBOARD

## NBA Standings

## Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	26	6	.812	—
New York	18	12	.600	7
Boston	13	19	.406	13
New Jersey	12	22	.353	14 1/2
Atlanta	10	21	.323	19 1/2
Philadelphia	10	21	.323	19 1/2
Washington	7	24	.226	19 1/2

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	21	10	.677	—
Indiana	19	11	.633	1 1/2
Charlotte	19	12	.613	2
Chicago	16	15	.516	5 1/2
Atlanta	14	19	.424	8
Milwaukee	10	22	.313	11 1/2
Detroit	9	20	.310	11

## Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	22	10	.688	—
Houston	20	10	.667	1
San Antonio	18	10	.643	2
Denver	16	15	.516	5 1/2
Dallas	14	15	.483	6 1/2
Minnesota	6	24	.200	15

## Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Phoenix	25	7	.781	—
Seattle	21	7	.750	1
L.A. Lakers	20	10	.667	4
Sacramento	17	13	.567	7
Portland	14	14	.500	7 1/2
Ottawa State	10	19	.345	13 1/2
Golden State	5	24	.179	19 1/2

## MONDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
W. Muesen	8-3	1-1	.889	—
W. Muesen	8-3	1-1	.889	—
W. Muesen	8-3	1-1	.889	—

## AP Top 25 Results

## How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' men's college basketball poll fared Monday:

Rank	Team	Record	Score
1	North Carolina	11-1	Beat No. 17 Missouri 102-89
2	Michigan State	11-1	Beat Villanova 61-46
3	Pittsburgh	10-1	Beat Missouri 102-89
4	North Carolina	11-1	Beat Villanova 61-46
5	North Carolina	11-1	Beat Villanova 61-46

## Other Major College Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
American U.	62	Peter's	59
Boston U.	56	Wagner	62
Brown	85	Lafayette	68
Bucknell	89	Cornell	76
Cornell	89	Cornell	76

## The AP Top 25

## The Associated Press' college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, ranked Thursday Jan. 6, and total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	North Carolina	11-1	1,415
2	Michigan State	11-1	1,354
3	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
4	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
5	North Carolina	11-1	1,354

## Women's World Cup

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	North Carolina	11-1	1,415
2	Michigan State	11-1	1,354
3	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
4	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
5	North Carolina	11-1	1,354

## Baseball

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	North Carolina	11-1	1,415
2	Michigan State	11-1	1,354
3	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
4	North Carolina	11-1	1,354
5	North Carolina	11-1	1,354

## Basketball

Rank	Team	Record	Points
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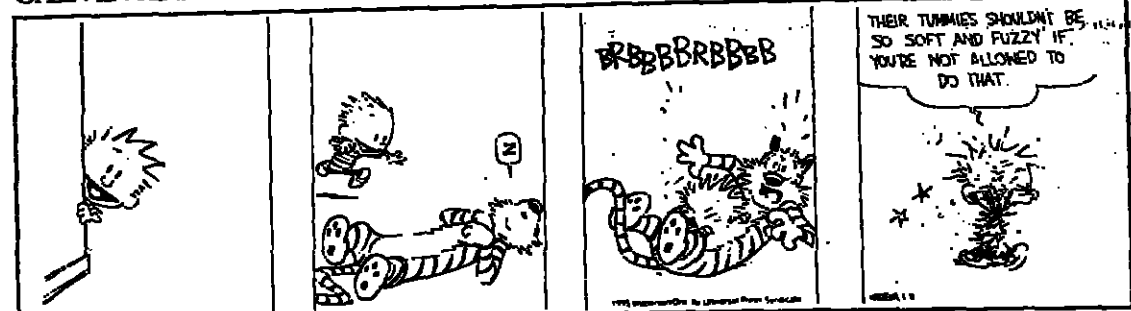
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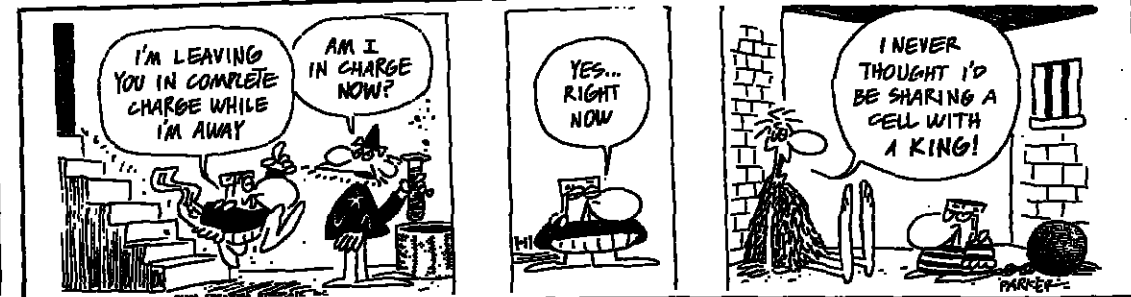
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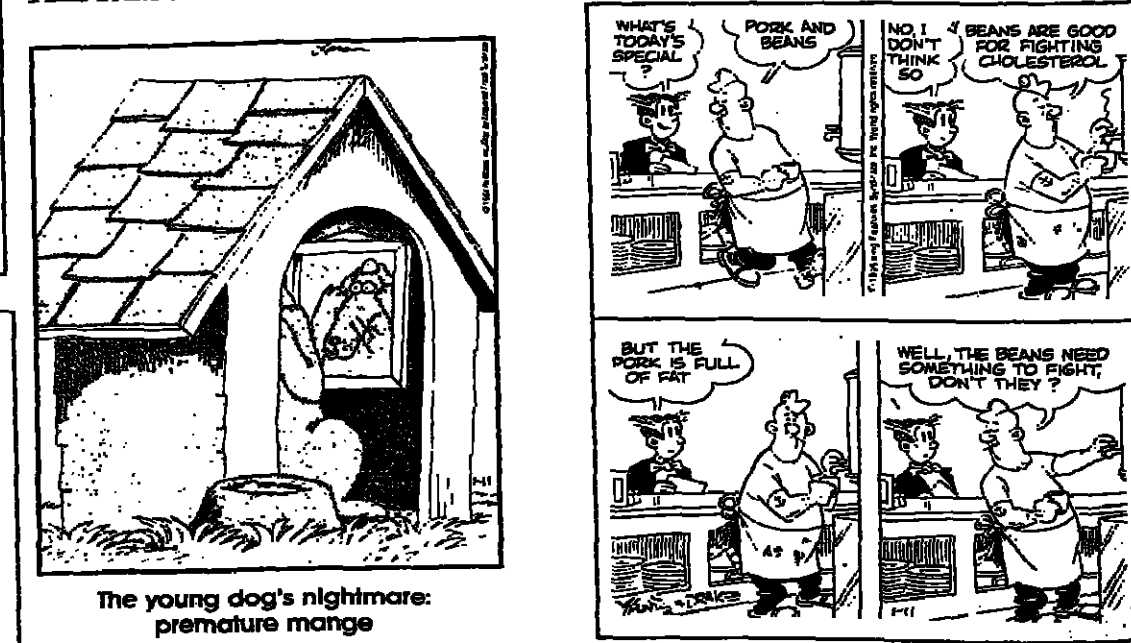
## CALVIN AND HOBBS



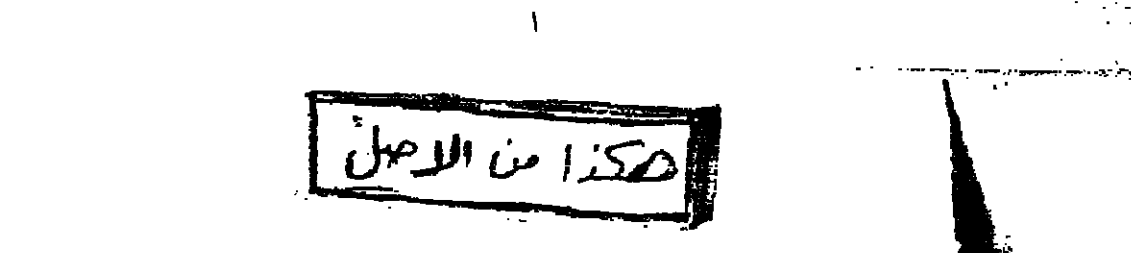
## WIZARD OF ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE



سكزا من الامم



## SPORTS

Record Number  
Of Votes Puts  
Schmidt in Hall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — For 18 years, Michael Jack Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies set standards in power and defensive prowess at third base while seeking perfection.

The introspective and erudite Schmidt may never have reached that unattainable plateau in his mind, but on Monday night he achieved something no other major league baseball player ever had: election to the Hall of Fame with the largest number of votes ever cast for one player.

Schmidt, winner of three National League most valuable player awards, eight home-run titles and 10 Gold Gloves, was elected in his first year of eligibility by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Of the record 460 ballots cast in the largest election in association history, Schmidt was named on 444.

That exceeded the previous best by a Hall of Famer, set last year by Schmidt's former teammate, pitcher Steve Carlton, who was named on 436 of 455 ballots.

Schmidt, who learned of his election early Monday evening, then met with the reporters at Veterans Stadium, the site of many of his greatest feats, and declined to delve into what he called "the politics" of baseball. Instead, he talked of those who influenced his career, including Pete Rose, the fun he had and the acclamation that is now coming to the man many consider the greatest to ever play third base.

"That's quite a compliment and I'm always thankful to have my name in that light," Schmidt said. "I'm quite comfortable being there with Brooks," he added, referring to Baltimore's Brooks Robinson, the other third baseman who redefined the position and who preceded Schmidt to the Hall of Fame. But, Schmidt admitted, the title of greatest "does take your breath away."

Schmidt received 96.52 percent of the vote, which ranks fourth on the list of near-unanimity, behind Tom Seaver (98.84 percent, in 1992), Ty Cobb (98.23, 1936) and Henry Aaron (97.83, 1982).

Schmidt was the only player to receive the 75 percent, or 345 votes, required for election this year. Phil Niekro, the Braves' knuckleball pitcher who won 318 major league games, finished second, with 286 votes (62.17 percent). The Dodgers' Don Sutton, a 324-game winner, was third with 264 votes (57.39 percent). Tony Perez, the power-hitting Cincinnati standout at first base, was the only other player named on more than half the ballots, with 259 votes (56.30 percent).

Schmidt, who often labored somewhat in the shadows of Carlton and another teammate, the flamboyant Rose, also labored under the weight of his own expectations.

"I sometimes have probably taken things too seriously in my life, but that's my nature," Schmidt said. "Looking back, what do you say — I wish I had done it

## NHL Owners Reject Contract, but Plan 'Final' Offer



Commissioner Gary Bettman entering the talks, which continued 29 hours later.

NEW YORK — National Hockey League owners voted to reject the latest contract proposal during a rancorous conference call on Tuesday and said they would submit a revised "final" offer "in an effort to save the season."

One owner said Commissioner Gary Bettman was getting input from each owner as well as the union head, Bob Goodenow, before submitting a revised proposal back to the Board of Governors on Tuesday night.

The owners rejected the contract on Tuesday by a 14-to-12 vote.

One general manager told employees that "one way or another" the 102-day lockout would end on Tuesday night. The league could become the first major professional sport to lose an entire season to a labor dispute.

Hope grew as management's noon deadline was allowed to pass and owners discussed the latest proposal among themselves, but some owners were disappointed with the contract Bettman brought them. Free agency was an especially contentious subject, according to several sources.

"There's a lot of issues that have developed into a very substantial controversy

among the clubs of the league," said the Toronto Maple Leaf general manager, Cliff Fletcher. "There's going to have to be a resolution of those before we can go forward."

Voices often were raised and tempers often flared during the two-and-a-half-hour conference call, one owner said, adding that Bettman was often put in the position of defending his actions.

Employees from teams around the league noted that several owners seemed "intense," "agitated" or "uptight" during the call.

"It was a very passionate conference call," said the Boston Bruins' assistant general manager, Mike O'Connell. "Strong feelings were expressed on both sides. It was an eye-opener for myself."

Goodenow was conducting a conference call with player representatives within a few minutes after the owners' rejection.

The owners had extended their deadline past noon "in an effort to save the season," according to a league statement.

Most of the issues — including salary arbitration, rookie salary cap and right to reopen the contract — apparently were resolved during the more than 20 hours of talks, leaving free agency as the main trouble spot.

A player representative said that the proposed agreement included a draft age of 19, a sliding free-agency scale from 32 to 30 years of age and a one-time \$300,000 lump sum of retroactive pay to each team.

The Edmonton Oilers' owner, Peter Pocklington, said before the conference call that there could be a problem with unrestricted free agency dropping to 30.

"If that's the case, we will have a heated hour on the telephone," Pocklington told Canadian Press. "We don't have a chance if it's 30."

The agreement is also believed to include a reopener clause that would allow the league to renegotiate with the union before the 30-year-old plateau is reached.

Owners last proposed that players become unrestricted free agents at age 32; the union wanted it to be 30.

At one point early Tuesday, negotiations hit a snag when Bettman pulled back some earlier concessions in an attempt to get the players to budge on the age requirement.

Bettman's move caused the talks to lose their momentum. The NHL then began working the telephones, with vice president Jeff Pash calling player agents, asking them to apply pressure on Goodenow to get things back on track.

## Cowboys Swaggering While Limping

By Mike Freeman

New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — Listen to Alvin Harper, one of the Dallas Cowboys' wide receivers, talking about Deion Sanders, the most talented cornerback in the National Football League.

"Basically I don't think about him at all," he said. "He's a great cornerback but even great cornerbacks get beat. This is the NFL. Everyone gets beat on this level. He's not invulnerable. He will get beat. Either I will beat him or Michael will beat him."

Michael, of course, is his teammate and fellow Pro Bowler Michael Irvin.

Listen to safety James Washington, the monopod-wielding tough guy, who had a few words of wisdom for Steve Young, the San Francisco quarterback who likes to run naked bootlegs.

"If Young wants to act like a running back, then we're going to treat him like a running back," he said. "If they want to sacrifice him like that, it would be the last time. They would do it once. That's all."

What's going on here? The Dallas Cowboys are going to Candlestick Park as underdogs in the National Football Conference title game Sunday. They are beat up; their star running back, Emmitt Smith, is listed as questionable after pulling his left hamstring in the 35-9 playoff rout of

the Green Bay Packers. And not only are the Cowboys playing the team with the best record in the league but they also are fighting history. No team has ever won three straight Super Bowls.

So why are the Cowboys so cocky? "Not cocky," said Washington. "Confident. We respect the 49ers but we don't fear them."

Indeed, if there is a team that has a right to be confident despite facing such odds, it is the Cowboys. They have gone through considerable adversity before and still have won two consecutive Super Bowls.

So when they face the possibility that Smith won't play with reassuring calm and even smugness, it is because they have survived such situations. In fact, this team has prospered under them.

"We will be a confident football team," declared Barry Switzer, who has proven to be an excellent head coach, "whether we play with Emmitt or not."

Ah, will Emmitt run? That is the question. Switzer said that the swelling in Smith's hamstring isn't nearly as bad as it was when he pulled it last month. Still, as Switzer pointed out Monday, playing with a sore shoulder is one thing but you "can't play with an injury to your wheels."

Switzer said he wasn't optimistic about Smith playing, but both Smith and Switzer are capable of putting on Emmy-type per-

formances so it is difficult to know how sincere Switzer is. Chances are, if Smith can walk, he will play.

The question then becomes how long will he play. Smith, who got treatment on the hamstring both late Sunday night and Monday, refused to speak with the media.

How important is Smith? The last six times he either didn't play or carried the ball six times or less, the Cowboys lost.

Smith is the biggest story when it comes to Dallas injuries, but certainly the team over all is pretty sore. There are offensive tackles Mark Tuinei (lower back strain) and Larry Allen (sprained left ankle). Harper (strained left quadriceps), guard Nate Newton (left calf strain, right dislocated big toe), wide receiver/kick returner Kevin Williams (right ankle sprain) and corner Kevin Smith (concussion). All are probable.

The 49ers, meanwhile, are as healthy as they have been all season.

But the talk in the Dallas locker room focused as much on the 49ers as it did on Smith. The Cowboys were remarkably loose and confident.

"I think the pressure is more on them than us," said Harper. "No one expects us to win a third straight Super Bowl but everyone expects them to win it. If they lose this game, then people will say their season was a failure."

## Defendant's Statement Tells of Jordan Murder

The Associated Press

LUMBERTON, North Carolina — Despite pleading innocent, Larry Martin Demery earlier told police he played a role in the death of James Jordan, the father of former NBA star Michael Jordan, in 1993.

Demery's statement was read at a hearing Monday in Robeson County Superior Court, where his attorneys sought to have the statement thrown out as evidence. The lawyers contend their client was threatened and harassed into making the statement.

Demery, 19, and Daniel Andre Green, 20, are charged with capital murder, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit armed robbery in the July 1993 slaying of James Jordan. The statement was made Aug. 15, 1993, before Demery was arrested.

"Daniel said he was going to go get the Lexus, pull his gun out, get into the car and make the person inside drive to the bridge," according to the statement read

by an agent of the State Bureau of Investigation, Barry Lea. "I asked Daniel what we were going to do with the driver. Daniel said we were going to tape him up and put him out beside of the road."

Later, according to the statement, Green drove the Lexus to the meeting place and Demery said he saw a man's body in the passenger seat.

"I asked Daniel what happened," the statement said. "Daniel told me when he started toward the car, the driver started to wake up. Daniel then told me, he, Daniel, just shot him. I asked him why and Daniel said he was waking up. Daniel said something about the driver seeing his face."

The judge was expected to rule Tuesday on whether the statement will remain in the case.

Green's attorneys also have filed a motion to suppress their client's statement to police, and will be heard after Demery's motions are heard.

Hugh Rogers, a defense attorney, said having the statement read in open court wouldn't necessarily hurt his client. The statement hasn't been heard by a jury and could be challenged during a trial if Judge Gregory Weeks refuses to throw it out.

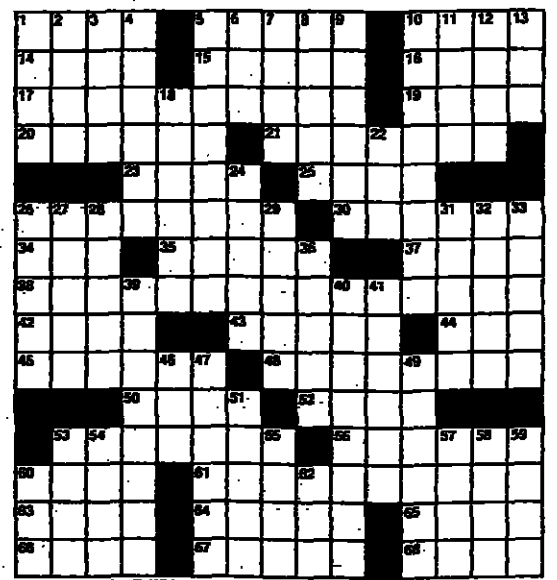
Demery's statement said he and Green drove around in the Lexus with Jordan's body in the front passenger seat for several hours as they tried to dispose of it. They wanted to dump it in the Rowland sewage treatment plant, but couldn't get in, so they dropped it in a creek in South Carolina.

The defense lawyers lost an attempt to subpoena a newspaper reporter who interviewed Demery on the telephone and a television reporter who aired some of the taped interview. The judge agreed with a news media attorney that reporters shouldn't be called to testify unless it was critical to a case.

In the interview, Demery gave information consistent with the police statement.

## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Event for Cinderella
  - Flowing function
  - Grow tiresome
  - Lily plant
  - Clew
  - Gobi Desert site
  - Cape Canaveral sights
  - Outbuilding
  - Noon
  - Hallowed
  - Women's fashion magazine
  - Immunode
  - Nautical pulley
  - Hard, glossy finish
  - Mill, training site
  - Strip of equipment
  - Southern Filipino
  - Practical joker's items
  - Actress Albright
  - Triangular item
  - Caen, in Caen
  - Absorb
  - Very hot day
  - Punishment in an old way
  - Folk dance
  - Earthly
  - Single shot, perhaps
  - One of the Beach Boys
  - 1969 Dey-Hudson film
  - Double curve
  - Bid one (depart)
  - Ashtabula about it
  - Prohibits
  - Ferment
  - 1880's Southerners
- DOWN**
- Salve
  - Kyrgyzstan's mountains
  - Noley
  - Bank, sometimes
  - Citrus colant
  - Solence sound
  - "Welladay"
  - Fizzy drinks
  - Preserve fodder
  - Doll offering
  - Common rival
  - More than-misled
  - Young man
  - Summon for service
  - Sister
  - Bearing corn
  - Chickens and ducks
  - Cause for a blessing
  - Silly, or Silly
  - Cuts into cubes
  - Sponge
  - Bank of Chicago
  - Mist
  - Deep ravine
  - Squirrels' hangouts
  - Protruded
  - Farm implement
  - Egypt, formerly, Abbr.
  - Settle up beforehand
  - Film V.I.P.
  - Dorogatory
  - Patience garb
  - Level



**Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 10**

ACROSS: 1. ELEGANT, 2. FLOW, 3. TIRE, 4. LILY, 5. CLEW, 6. Gobi, 7. CAPE, 8. OUT, 9. NOON, 10. HALLOW, 11. WOMEN, 12. IMMUNO, 13. NAUTICAL, 14. HARD, 15. MILL, 16. STRIP, 17. SOUTHERN, 18. PRACTICAL, 19. ACTRESS, 20. TRIANGULAR, 21. CAEN, 22. ABSORB, 23. VERY, 24. PUNISHMENT, 25. FOLK, 26. EARTHLY, 27. SINGLE, 28. ONE, 29. 1969, 30. DOUBLE, 31. BID, 32. ASHTABULA, 33. PROHIBITS, 34. FERMENT, 35. 1880'S.

DOWN: 1. SALVE, 2. KYRGYZSTAN, 3. NOLEY, 4. BANK, 5. CITRUS, 6. SOLENCE, 7. WELLADAY, 8. FIZZY, 9. PRESERVE, 10. DOLL, 11. COMMON, 12. MORE, 13. YOUNG, 14. SUMMON, 15. SISTER, 16. BEARING, 17. CHICKENS, 18. CAUSE, 19. SILLY, 20. CUTS, 21. SPONGE, 22. BANK, 23. MIST, 24. DEEP, 25. SQUIRRELS, 26. PROTRUDED, 27. FARM, 28. EGYPT, 29. SETTLE, 30. FILM, 31. DOROGATORY, 32. PATIENCE, 33. LEVEL.

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## OBSERVER

## A Crank Speaks Out

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — After tolerating all those callers who phoned C-Span during last week's Newtonian rites to say they were Americans and Republicans, I feel entitled to say I'm American and a crank.

For instance, I think Gingrich sold out democracy when he let the Nice Nellies make him give up his \$4.5 million book advance. Given a chance to strike a blow for democracy's cranky glory, he let a bunch of moralizers talk him out of it.

What's wrong with a politician earning a private income while in office? The moralists' argument against him held that the time to take the money is after a politician has left office.

That's the way it's always been done in the past. Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan — they didn't take the money while still in office, only after they had left office.

We cranks don't think you can have it both ways. Either it is ethical to cash in on public office, or it isn't. Cashing in afterward or cashing in during: Either way, it's cashing in.

Cranks are not interested in whether cashing in is ethical or unethical, however. We think it's silly to talk about ethics and politics in the same breath. We'd like to see an end to this hypocritical piety about politicians' ethics.

A good start would be to abolish Congress' ethics committees. Committees of politicians sitting in judgment on the ethics of other politicians is farce worthy of Molière.

Cranks hold that sitting in judgment on the ethics or anything else of politicians should be done only by voters. We are offended by evidence that Pecksniff's eager to take matters out of the voters' hands fancy themselves a special few who know what's good for us.

It's why we hate the idea of term limitations and hold that Americans are entitled to reelect the same pols as often as they like, regardless of senility, arrogance, corruption, incompetence or criminality.

In the same department, cranks have nothing but contempt for the tyrannical regulations forbidding politicians to take outrageous lecture fees or to earn as much as they can from pursuing their private business while in office. Dealing with disgusting abusers of public office is the voters' privilege.

Cranks believe Gingrich should have taken the money and let the voters judge his conduct. The \$4.5 million was a trifle compared to the sums many in Congress accept every year from industries and people with lively commercial interests in owning congressmen.

As an American and crank, I see no fundamental distinction between these vast campaign contributions engulfing the entire Congress and the paltry \$4.5 million which the HarperCollins publishing company offered Gingrich for a mere bit of literature. Literature, moreover, that seemed likely to earn a tidy sum, 40 percent of which would go back to Uncle Sam in taxes.

We cranks have long memories. We remember weeks and weeks ago when politicians all over the country were using hired well-poisoners and gun-slingers to destroy their opponents in misleading, mendacious and garishly financed television commercials. That, alas, they told us, is the way to win nowadays.

Where is this splendid candor about politics, now that they've won? Gingrich had a chance to head the system back toward honesty, and he blew it. A disappointing start, Newt.

New York Times Service

## Virna Lisi in 'Margot': When Beauty Is an Obstacle

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — If it was a novel experience, it was one that Virna Lisi appeared to savor. At 58, her fine-cut features and smooth skin would still draw paparazzi or make the café habitués of the Via Veneto stare, yet when Patrice Chéreau came to Rome seeking to cast an Italian actress in "La Reine Margot" ("Queen Margot"), his epic tale of Reformation France, beauty was an obstacle.

In the film, Lisi plays the schemingly evil Catherine de' Medici, whose manipulations of the French political scene in the 1570s included the betrayal of her daughter Marguerite de Valois (played by Isabelle Adjani), called Margot, and whose personal indiscretions included murder and incest.

"The problem was, Catherine was ugly," Lisi says, gazing into an enormous poinsettia in her apartment in Rome on the Via Salaria, as if seeking escape from the world. So Chéreau took her to Paris, where in screen tests she was made ghastly.

"I have to admit, I had to make an effort, I had to adapt, to look ugly, to age, in order to create this personality," she said.

Chain-smoking and occasionally fondling a cuddly 4-month-old mastiff, Pompeo, she went on about the challenges of being Catherine. "Women in the 16th century behaved differently; today I run around in pants," she said. "And she was bald, so we had this extraordinary device, by a German, to raise the hairline."

Lisi altered her countenance and carriage. "I wore a kind of corset and went slightly bent," she said. "Catherine had to move heavily. I'm a dynamic, quick person. The costume had to help do this."

As Catherine, Lisi beguiled the critics, who gave her the best actress award at the Cannes festival. With her shockingly witchy appearance and evil mannerisms, Janet Maslin wrote in The New York Times, "Catherine is indeed someone to be reckoned with."

In the film, written and directed by Chéreau, Catherine forces Margot to

marry the Protestant Henri de Navarre (Daniel Auteuil). The honeymoon ends with the bloody St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Protestants by Catherine's followers.

There were some tender moments in Lisi's portrayal, like Catherine's solitary sobbing in a castle keep, but she said, they fell to the cutting room floor. As she talked, the actress displayed an almost physical delight as she described shedding the old image thrust on her by producers in Hollywood and abroad as the beautiful but frivolous blonde.

"She's a very contradictory woman," says the film critic Maria Pia Fusco of La Repubblica, Italy's leftist daily. "A beautiful home on the Salaria, a house in the country. She loves film, but there's always a feeling of conflict."

"When she was young, she did a little bit of theater, but it's been mainly film," Fusco continued. "When she got to Hollywood, she tells how she was ill at ease with the system, how they wanted to transform her, create something different."

Lisi's first film in the United States, the 1965 comedy "How to Murder Your Wife," with Jack Lemmon, cast her as the blonde bombshell and was a great success. That was followed, in 1966, by "Assault on a Queen" and "Not With My Wife You Don't!"

Lisi knows that most Americans think she disappeared when she cut short a contract with United Artists in 1965 and returned to Italy. But far from ending there, her career has included about a film a year, along with work in television.

Callisto Cosulich, an Italian critic, says Hollywood never remade Lisi; she was typecast before American filmmakers discovered her. "At the moment, she's a well-regarded actress," he says. "In the 1950s, she was seen for her face, her beauty, but perhaps less as an actress. Yet she was never a woman who broke the rules."

Even in European films those roles continued, Cosulich says. He cites Pietro Germi's 1966 film "The Birds, the Bees and the Italians," in which Lisi displayed more of her exquisite blond locks than timing or timbre.



Carla Luzzati/Daylight for The New York Times

Actress Lisi had to turn ugly for her role as Catherine de' Medici in "Queen Margot."

Cosulich says a change in roles came about in films like Liliana Cavani's "Beyond Good and Evil" (1977), a story about Nietzsche in which Lisi impressed critics with her portrayal of the philosopher's sister, and later Luigi Comencini's "Buon Natale, Buon Anno" (1989), for which she earned critical praise as an estranged wife who gradually falls back in love with her husband.

Cosulich contrasts Lisi's career with that of Gina Lollobrigida, who found it harder to crack the mold. "She, on the other hand, is having a second phase," he says of Lisi.

The actress, who is married to a Rome builder, Franco Pesci, and has a son, says she has no regrets about her American career. "With Jack Lemmon I was a great success," Lisi says. "But you know, they would say, 'Lisi's beautiful.' And I would add, 'Yes, but she's also an actress.'"

In the forthcoming film "Go Where Your Heart Leads You," the director Cristina Comencini, the daughter of Luigi Comencini, has cast Lisi as a sensitive, elderly woman dying of cancer. Based on an enormously popular novel by Susanna Tamaro, the film is a dramatic confession of a passionate and turbulent life.

"I thought she fit the role," Cristina Comencini said. "You know, it's a novel about a woman of Trieste with incredible interior strength, a strong character."

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Amsterdam	4-10	1-8	4-11	3-10	0-7	3-10
Ankara	3-7	3-12	1-7	3-10	0-7	3-10
Athens	11-20	6-15	11-20	10-19	5-14	10-19
Bangkok	15-26	6-15	11-20	10-19	5-14	10-19
Belgrade	0-10	3-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10
Berlin	1-9	3-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10
Buenos Aires	4-9	0-5	4-9	0-5	0-5	0-5
Calcutta	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Cairo	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Canton	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Chengdu	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Colon	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Dakar	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Dhaka	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Guangzhou	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hankow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hong Kong	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Kobe	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
London	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Los Angeles	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Manila	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Moscow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Mumbai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Nairobi	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Paris	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Shanghai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Singapore	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Sydney	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Taipei	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Tokyo	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Yokohama	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Washington, D.C. to New York City will be mild for the season Thursday through Saturday; rain is possible Thursday and again Saturday. More rain will douse San Francisco and perhaps Los Angeles late this week, bringing more flooding and mudslides.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Amsterdam	4-10	1-8	4-11	3-10	0-7	3-10
Ankara	3-7	3-12	1-7	3-10	0-7	3-10
Athens	11-20	6-15	11-20	10-19	5-14	10-19
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Dhaka	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Guangzhou	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hankow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hong Kong	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Kobe	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
London	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Los Angeles	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Manila	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Moscow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Mumbai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Nairobi	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Paris	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Shanghai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Singapore	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Sydney	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Taipei	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Tokyo	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Yokohama	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Amsterdam	4-10	1-8	4-11	3-10	0-7	3-10
Ankara	3-7	3-12	1-7	3-10	0-7	3-10
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Belgrade	0-10	3-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10
Berlin	1-9	3-12	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10
Buenos Aires	4-9	0-5	4-9	0-5	0-5	0-5
Calcutta	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Cairo	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Canton	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Chengdu	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
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Dhaka	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Guangzhou	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hankow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Hong Kong	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Kobe	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
London	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Los Angeles	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Manila	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Moscow	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Mumbai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Nairobi	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Paris	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Shanghai	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Singapore	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Sydney	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Taipei	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Tokyo	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21
Yokohama	17-22	8-16	15-21	10-20	8-16	15-21

THE actress Catherine Deneuve and Unesco have launched celebrations to mark the 100th anniversary of cinema with an appeal for contributions to help save the world's film heritage. Deneuve and Federico Mayor, head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, opened a festival of "rescued" films at Unesco's Paris headquarters. The films, mostly from the turn of the century, were saved by restoration. They included short scenes by the brothers Louis and Auguste Lumière, who invented the first movie camera in Lyon in 1895. Among those attending the opening were Culture Minister Jacques Toubon, the actor Michel Piccoli and actress Claudia Cardinale and the Greek-born director Costa-Gavras.

Dave Barry died for opera. The humorist, who had joked in his nationally syndicated newspaper column that "opera can kill you," accepted an invitation from the Eugene Opera in Oregon to play the corpse in Giacomo Puccini's one-act opera "Gianni Schicchi." After his performance, he went back to the dressing room "to change back into me" and then returned to the stage to introduce the last selection in



Look Sam for The New York Times

Dave Barry rises again from opera.

the program and say a few kind words about opera.

It doesn't carry the same weight as "Mr. President," but Ross Perot is Hispanic

magazine's "Gringo of the Year." The magazine, based in Austin, Texas, said it chose Perot because he stands to profit from the North American Free Trade Agreement — the same deal he said would cause a "giant sucking sound" of jobs moving to Mexico.

Stevie Wonder has set aside his differences with the state of Arizona over its 1986 repeal of the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. On Thursday, he will give his first paid concert in Arizona in nearly nine years, at Arizona State University in Tempe. The holiday, observed on the third Monday in January, was re-established in Arizona in 1993 after the state lost convention business and a Super Bowl.

The Richard Nixon Library & Birthplace in Yorba Linda, California, was designated a California historical landmark on what would have been the former president's 82d birthday. The ceremony was held on the grounds of the privately financed library, which serve as the burial grounds for Richard Nixon, who died April 22, and his wife, Pat.

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